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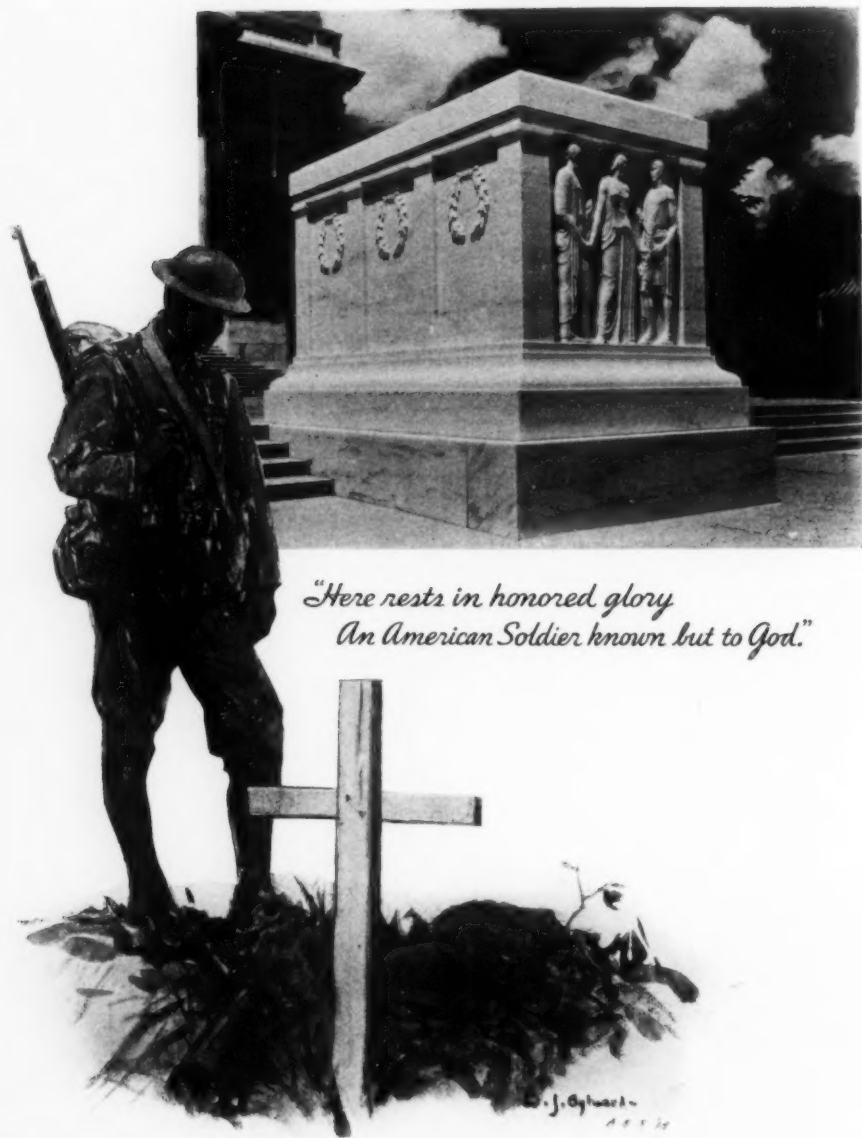
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1918 ★ ARMISTICE ★ 1934



*"Here rests in honored glory
An American Soldier known but to God."*

The President General's Message

FOR three hundred and thirteen years we have followed the example of the Pilgrim Fathers, and have paused at a specified time to express our thanks to God for our manifold blessings. The Feast of Thanksgiving.

We have, indeed, cause for gratitude, and should there be those who would question, let them review the history of those early days in New England. Surely, if in the face of their sufferings, privation, illness, and countless misfortunes, they could kneel in prayerful thanks, how much greater is our cause for gratitude for blessings and opportunities.

Faith was the guiding spirit of the Pilgrims. And we have need of it today. Experiences teach. If some have been difficult, sad, or not to our liking, we still can be grateful that we lived through them with fortitude. Each experience is an object lesson also.

Down through the centuries, Thanksgiving has been a family day. And the family is a great motivating force in the constructive progress of the world. The family, in various communities, can teach good citizenship; adult members can guide the thoughts and the need of such responsibility; and when election day comes, in November, rise early and cast their ballots, not only performing a duty, but setting an example, and express thankfulness for the right to do so.

America calls us to vote with intelligent discrimination for the best interests of the nation. It is a patriotic duty.

Armistice Day is Sunday this year. Another opportunity to pause in reflection, and remember those who hearkened to a call of duty and gave their all.

It is for us to celebrate these three significant days with fitting ceremonies. It is, however, of greater importance that we fit our minds, and hearts, and souls with the necessity which each day demands.

Election Day—to do our duty, demonstrating allegiance to American principles and defending her from all enemies.

Armistice Day—with heads bowed in tribute to others as we dedicate ourselves as a living force for our country's good.

And, at the close of the month, get together in traditional Thanksgiving for the lessons learned in the past, for the blessings of the present, and for the promise of tomorrow.

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,
President General.

Naval Aviation

REAR ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING, U. S. N.

Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics

IN OUR first line of defense, the U. S. Navy, aviation holds a most important place.

During the early stages of development it was believed that naval aviation was destined to become an increasingly important adjunct of the Fleet. This belief has been proved to the point where our aviation arm has become indispensable to the efficient operation of the Navy as a whole.

It may be frankly stated that prior to the war the activities of naval aviation were largely experimental, particularly from the viewpoint of the present day. But since that time the development has been continuous and rapid, naturally affected by the universal advancement of the science of aviation, contributing materially to that advancement, while keeping always in mind the peculiar needs of the Navy.

The recent authorization for increase in naval aircraft as provided in the Vinson-Trammell Bill, which was signed by the President on March 27, 1934, is a definite step in the direction of properly equipping the new ships also authorized under that same legislation.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the Vinson-Trammell Bill merely authorized an increase in ships and planes.

The meaning of the word *authorize* is not always understood in this connection.

Under the present system in Congress the Navy Department cannot even submit cost-estimates for the building of ships until Congress has authorized such ships. The procedure therefore is as follows: First, the Navy Department must present a bill to the Congress for the ships which it requires. After this bill is enacted by Congress, the Navy Department then, and not until then, may ask Congress

for the money necessary to begin work on these ships and on these ships only. The next step is the preparation by the Department of the appropriation bill, which bill has to go to the Bureau of the Budget, and thence to Congress, bearing such recommendations as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may make. Thus it will be seen that the Navy Department has now merely the authority to ask Congress to appropriate a certain sum of money which it deems necessary for the purposes of new construction. There is no existing legislation which



REAR ADMIRAL KING, U. S. NAVY

appropriates the money necessary to start the new authorized construction.

The Vinson-Trammell Bill provides that the increase in aircraft shall be in proportion to the ships constructed. The Navy Department has estimated that, to properly equip the new ships and to provide for the replacement of obsolete planes and those worn out in service, 1,184 airplanes will be needed in addition to the 1,000 existing airplanes of the Navy. The new planes are to be provided over a period of five years or as the new ships are completed.

In June, 1926, by Act of Congress the Navy was allowed 1,000 airplanes, which were constructed under a five-year building program. Since the completion of that program the Navy has continued to operate under the same limitation.

In spite of this limitation, which has been a serious handicap when viewed from the standpoint of the increased demands imposed in the field of aircraft operations, the most satisfactory advancements have taken place in the material field and in the training of personnel.

Therefore, endeavor is made to describe briefly in this article the work which has been and is being carried on in the three correlated fields of naval aviation, namely: material, operations, and personnel.

That the present high standard reached by our naval aviation is due primarily to the wise policies laid down by the Navy Department is unanimously recognized. To continue in our present efficient status we must pursue those policies, since they so efficaciously and logically embrace the peculiar requirements of the aviation, of the Navy.

The ultimate success or failure of naval aviation depends to a high degree on its material equipment. To insure that the ultimate result is successful we must demand and obtain the best aircraft in the world. Anything short of this goal is hazardous.

To be efficient for their purposes, naval aircraft must be specially designed to carry out very definite missions. This specialization vitally affects almost every design detail. It affects the size and the external appearance as well as the invisible details. The first step in the adaptation of aircraft to naval uses is to find the operating defects

of existing types. The second step is to find means for eliminating observed defects, and the third step is to apply this knowledge to the design of new types. This type of development is slow but sure. If we depended on it alone we could not be satisfied with our progress. Intensive research in the laboratories of the government and private organizations can and does accelerate tremendously the service development.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of research for naval aviation. Chemical and metallurgical laboratories develop new alloys of greater strength and less weight, new alloys of improved resistance to corrosion, new alloys with special properties for ease in manufacture. Testing laboratories develop new structural combinations that give more efficient use of materials. Wind tunnels develop new wing sections, new methods of reducing drag, and new methods of increasing lift. Model basins develop improved forms of floats and hulls. Engine laboratories develop new engines of greater power and lower fuel consumption with improved reliability. Many other laboratories work on details such as radio, instruments, ordnance, fuels, oils, protective finishes, and safety devices.

The Bureau of Aeronautics correlates all of the research findings and applies this new information to advanced designs that have been specially adapted to meet the operating needs. Since there is an unavoidable lag between the inception of a research and the application of its findings in service aircraft, it is absolutely essential that the prosecution of research be vigorous and ahead of current development.

Let us consider what has been the result of coordinated development of naval aircraft. The most striking change has been the substitution of metal for wood. Of less apparent importance, but of greater actual importance, has been the development of corrosion-resisting alloys in aluminum and in steel. Structural strength and safety have been greatly increased in spite of increased loads. Speeds have been practically doubled by the reduction in drag and increases in power. Ranges have been tremendously increased by reduced fuel consumption, improved reliability and im-

proved aerodynamic efficiency. All of these are things for which a definite measure is possible; the most important item is something that cannot very well be evaluated in time of peace except by naval personnel—this thing we may call "Service Adaptability," and we feel that it is here that the most important progress of all has been made in the material field.

To the average American citizen the operations of naval aviation are probably obscure. Commercial flying, and the flight work of the Army, are matters of common knowledge, because they occur regularly in one's own locality, or on one's own home grounds, so to speak. But naval aviation is generally an unknown subject, for its activity is rather definitely limited to the coastal areas, and its most interesting operations are those conducted some hundreds of miles at sea, and, therefore, far from the eyes of civilian observers.

The operations of naval aviation embrace four distinct fields, widely separated as to material and functions, but closely related in that each depends on the other, and the Navy as a whole, for its support and its effectiveness.

First, for historical reasons, the patrol work—the "big boat"; second, the seaplanes which are shot from the catapults on the battleships and the cruisers; third, the landplanes which are the complement of our airplane carriers, the *Saratoga*, the *Lexington*, the old *Langley*, and the new *Ranger*; and, finally, lighter-than-air.

During the World War period the Navy afloat was called on primarily for offensive and defensive work against submarines, in order that troops, supplies, and food could reach the scene of action. The same mission was naturally assigned to naval aviation, and in consequence practically all our aviation at that time was confined to large patrol planes whose mission was to patrol and to act as convoy over the coastal ship routes. Development of this type was necessarily rapid due to the extreme urgency of war, and it is interesting to note that very shortly after the conclusion of hostilities, in May of 1919, a Navy patrol plane, the NC-4, made the first trans-Atlantic flight. Development of this type has been continuous, until, as an example of that development, we have the recent flight

of Patrol Squadron 10 from San Francisco to Honolulu, a distance of some 2,400 statute miles, flown non-stop and in formation as a matter of routine.

Our major patrol forces are based at the Fleet Air Bases at Coco Solo, Canal Zone, and Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, and on a tender, the U. S. S. *Wright*, normally located at San Diego. At these places training is in continuous progress, and from these bases periodic extended cruises are made, simulating as nearly as practicable the possible requirements of war. As an idea of the extent of these operations, during the past spring three squadrons flew from San Diego, down the west coast to Panama, and on to the West Indies and return, and this current summer two of the Base Force Patrol squadrons are cruising in Alaskan waters.

This, then, covers very briefly our first classification of service aircraft operation, that of the patrol planes. Their functions are well defined—ability to operate over great distances at sea, to be self-sustaining, to be powerful offensively and defensively, and, primarily, to be capable of independently joining the Fleet *at any time and place*, ready to take part in whatever action may be required.

The second general type of aircraft operation is that of the small seaplanes of observation and scouting types which are employed by the battleships and cruisers of the Fleet. These types may be considered as service machines—that is, their function is to be of direct assistance to the individual ships from which they are flown. It would be impossible to take full advantage of the great range of the big guns of the modern battleship unless aircraft were available to direct and correct the fire of these guns, for the target may be extremely difficult if not impossible to see from the tops of the ships. Again, in the case of the cruisers, whose primary mission is to search or scout for the enemy, the effective area which they can cover is vastly increased by the use of planes. So we might properly say that the observation and scouting planes are in fact the eyes of the Fleet.

Every major vessel carries from two to four of these planes, which, when their services are required for the spotting of

gunfire or the search and observation of enemy vessels, are catapulted into the air by powder or compressed air. On completion of their mission they land on the sea, are hoisted back onto the catapult, and are again prepared for flight.

The third and most interesting class of naval aviation operation is that from the carriers. This is a relatively new weapon. It takes its place in the Fleet as a means of carrying on an independent offensive exactly like that of the guns and torpedoes of battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines. These aircraft may properly be referred to as Air Force. The carriers themselves are nothing but the bases from which the planes fly off and to which they return for re-servicing; they are simply floating landing fields and service depots.

Carrier aircraft have a single function, the offensive—that is, to find and to strike the enemy, both on the surface and in the air. The types of planes employed are determined by this objective. First the enemy must be located, so scouting planes are necessary to the complement. These planes, equipped with high-powered radio, search wide sea areas in the direction where the opposing force is expected to be found. When the enemy is so located, an Attack Group is sent out. This consists of heavy bombing and torpedo planes whose purpose is to damage or destroy the enemy surface vessels exactly as do the guns of the battleships and cruisers. Finally, there are the small high-performance fighting planes whose principal mission is to destroy enemy aircraft, but which may, as an additional function, be used to strafe the lighter ships of the enemy with machine guns and light bombs.

There is another and most important phase of carrier plane operation, and that is the training. It is not economical in money, time, or effort to conduct the training from the carriers. When pilots and planes go on board they must be fully prepared to carry out their missions—to navigate, to shoot, to bomb, to operate radio, and to be efficient as tactical organizations. In consequence, the Navy requires and maintains large shore aviation establishments adjacent to the coasts, where, under the guidance of Commander Aircraft, Battle Force, the training of all types of car-

rier squadrons is guided and coordinated in a most efficient manner. The Fleet Air Detachment at San Diego is probably the largest single aviation operating activity in the world.

It will perhaps be of interest, as indicating the amount of operation carried on at sea by carrier-based aircraft, that during the recent cruise of the United States Fleet from the Pacific to the Atlantic the planes of the three carriers, *Saratoga*, *Lexington*, and *Langley*, flew approximately 1,341,500 miles over the sea. It is of course something that the average citizen knows little or nothing about, for there are few on-lookers and little of sensational news value in these routine activities of our airplanes at sea. The safeguarding of the flying personnel of the Navy in their long flights in landplanes over the ocean, usually far from the immediate help of surface vessels, is a subject of unusual interest. Material is not now, nor can it ever be, perfect. The engines will stop sometimes, infrequent though it be, or for other causes a machine might be forced to alight in the water. An ordinary landplane would stay afloat but a short time under the conditions normally existing at sea, and pilot and plane would be lost. On the other hand, both pilot and plane are almost invariably recovered when naval planes are so hazarded. Initially, immediately on landing, the pilot operates the flotation gear, causing large bags located in the wings to be quickly inflated with gas from a highly-charged flask also included in the plane's equipment. These inflated bags will normally keep the plane afloat sufficiently long to insure being picked up by surface craft—the high-speed cruisers and destroyers usually being called to the rescue. But should there be failure here, the pilot then has recourse to a rubber boat, which similarly is rapidly inflated by a small flask of carbon dioxide gas. And, as a further safeguard, every pilot flying at sea wears a pneumatic life jacket, and this again is inflated when necessary by a very tiny pistol of this same carbon dioxide. Consequently, Navy pilots need have but little concern regarding their personal safety when forced to put their landplanes into the sea.

Lighter-than-air craft constitute the last of the operating types of naval aviation.

Unfortunately, we have experienced two regrettable tragedies with our rigid airships, but we have learned much of future benefit. Lighter-than-air has passed through a long period of technical material experimentation, and is now in the stage of determining, from a military standpoint, its value as an adjunct of the Fleet. Our one operating ship, the U. S. S. *Macon*, is being employed at every possible opportunity in the tactical exercises of the United States Fleet, and intensive work in the training and familiarization of personnel is being carried out. Important to all aircraft, but in particular to lighter-than-air craft, are the strides being made in the aerological field. Aerographers of the Navy are continuing their training in all methods of weather forecasting, and definite steps have been taken to insure the transmission of frequent or continuous meteorological data to aircraft in flight.

The theoretical value of rigid airships has long been recognized and many practical demonstrations of value are recorded. Employed in the Fleet organization for scouting, the rigid airship comes within the same category as the cruiser. In this connection it is of interest to note that, granted good visibility, the airship can scout over twenty times the surface of the sea that can be covered by the cruiser in the same space of time. The rigid airship also affords a means of bringing airplanes within easy reach of their objective rapidly, thus materially increasing their range of operations. In this respect the airship is comparable to our surface airplane carriers. It is of course limited to far fewer planes, but, on the other hand, affords great mobility.

These are but two of the many reasons for the studies being made by the Navy Department concerning the value of lighter-than-air craft.

It must be borne in mind that, without the present high standards of material development and personnel training, the operations which I have described would not be possible of execution.

The ability to fly an airplane, no matter how excellent that ability may be, is in itself insufficient to meet the demands of naval aviation. An efficient naval pilot must have a thorough knowledge of the

Navy, its doctrine, its traditions and customs, and its needs, for only one so indoctrinated may fully discharge his duties in the absence of specific directions.

It is, therefore, the policy of the Navy Department that the aviation organization be manned entirely by officers and men drawn from the regular Navy. This policy is responsible for the outstanding cooperation and understanding which exist within the service today.

It takes four years to *ground* a naval officer in his profession. It also requires years to train the crews of modern warships—seamen and petty officers are increasingly specialists and technicians whose education must be painstaking and laborious. Navigation, naval gunnery, engineering, radio, the problems of command, the wide field of strategy and tactics, these duties and many others must be known to our officers and men and they must be prepared to carry them out under every conceivable condition. As I have already pointed out, it is from this highly-trained group that men are selected for additional training in the science of aviation. In order that the fine cooperation, which is attained through this system, shall be maintained, the naval aviator, when not actually flying, performs the regular duties of a line officer aboard ship, and further is periodically ordered to a tour of duty at sea as a ship's officer. In this way an aviation specialist never loses contact with his basic profession and keeps constantly in touch with the developments and advancements made in the surface craft.

This rotation is being constantly carried on, for without it we cannot have the individual skill coupled with the cooperation between men or groups of men which are essential for teamwork. For the efficiency of a ship as a whole, every group, be it radio, gunnery, or aviation, must be closely timed and coordinated, ready to operate as an integral part of one large unit. The personnel of our Navy are equipped to do these very things and to do them in a highly efficient manner, yet they are laboring under a great handicap. The entire Navy is definitely undermanned. Each man is doing the work of more than one, yet one hears no complaints from them on this score. The intelligent, patriotic officers

and men of the Fleet know no five-day week, or five-hour day. They know only a seven-day week and a twenty-four hour day, with their pay reduced in common with the reduced income of the rest of our people. They work cheerfully and willingly, without benefit of any code except the code of Americanism.

In the interests of an efficient national defense and in fairness to these men, the personnel of the Navy should be increased to the point where every naval activity would be, at the least, 85 per cent manned.

The hue and cry of the pacifists come to us periodically. They point to our military and naval personnel as so many men waiting for an opportunity to fight. We know in this country that this is a fallacy, in that the military and naval forces have little voice in determining the policies and actions of our government.

Congress alone has the power to declare war and Congress is influenced by the will of the people. It is only when war has been declared and a state of war actually exists that armies and navies are called upon, and their mission is to restore the peace which

the statesmen, with all the means of diplomacy at their command, have been unable to maintain. To do this the number of qualified officers and men must be adequate. This condition cannot exist—as it did not exist when we were called upon to enter the last war—unless we are allowed to have the proper number of men now to be trained and in readiness.

No group of citizens of our country is more strongly opposed to war than the Navy. Many officers and men of the service have been through and have suffered the terrible trials of war. They know what war means. Yet they work on, knowing full well that in the event of another war every citizen will look to them to fulfill the high standards which they have ever carried on in the naval service. We are more than proud of our personnel—but we must have more like them!

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This article was written by Admiral King at the request of Mrs. William A. Becker, National Chairman, National Defense Through Patriotic Education Committee.



ARMISTICE DAY

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA

I think of crosses white as snow
That stand like phantoms, row on row,
And at their feet the poppies red
Blossom as symbols of the dead.

God grant us vision for the right,
Letting love rule instead of might.
They gave the best they had to give,
They gave their lives that we might live.

So on this one day set apart,
Let us pray humbly from the heart
That we may have within our ken
Peace on earth, good will toward men.

—Collected Verse.

The Federal Building Program

H. P. CAEMMERER

Secretary, National Commission of Fine Arts

Part III

AMONG the several great improvements recommended by the Park Commission of 1901 for the development of the National Capital was also a plan for the adequate housing of the Government departments. No real department building had been built since 1880, when the State, War and Navy building was built. This building was to be similar in plan to the Treasury Department building, but as built it met this requirement simply in area covered.

The Park Commission of 1901 had recommended the improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue, as its appearance for years had been very unsightly, and to build Government buildings along the Avenue meant not only a permanent improvement of the Avenue, but also the location of department buildings conveniently to each other. Thus in 1910 plans were authorized by Congress for three department buildings—Justice, Commerce and Labor, and State—to be built along Fifteenth Street, between Penn-

sylvania Avenue and B Street, N. W., now Constitution Avenue, and the land in this locality was bought by the Government, but the building project was deferred. Again, in 1913, Congress took up the question of a public buildings program. The discussion centered at that time particularly about the erection of a National Archives building, which was then suggested for the area proposed for the three departmental buildings heretofore mentioned. In 1917 a comprehensive survey was made by the Public Buildings Commission as to the needs of the Government for additional buildings. At that time the area south of Pennsylvania Avenue along Fifteenth Street to Constitution Avenue was designated for two buildings. Then came the World War, during which many temporary war buildings were erected. The entire Mall area was covered with them, and in front of Union Station were numerous "hotel buildings" for Government employees. The World War brought 80,000 additional in-



Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

habitants to Washington in six months' time. The eyes of the world were turned on Washington, which was rapidly becoming a great metropolitan city and a great world capital. About 500 organizations, including many great national associations, established their headquarters here.

Government departments became overcrowded and from 30,000 to 40,000 employees were housed in the temporary war buildings. The Department of Agriculture had its offices in 47 rented buildings. Among several temporary buildings is that of the War and Navy Departments, 1,900 feet in length and still standing, on Constitution Avenue near the Lincoln Memorial. This congested situation made a public buildings program one of urgent need. Thus President Coolidge, in his annual message to Congress in December, 1923, having recommended a Public Buildings program "in accordance with plans already sanctioned for a unified and orderly system for the development of this city," requested the Commission of Fine Arts to advise the Director of the Budget on the question of the buildings most needed. The Commission called attention to the Public Buildings Commission's report made in 1917, based on the plan of 1901 and approved by the Commission of Fine Arts; and, as for buildings immediately needed, an Archives building, completion of the Agricultural Department building, Department of Justice building, Department of Commerce building, and a building for the Department of State were recommended.

In his annual message to Congress on December 9, 1925, President Coolidge again called attention to the great need for public buildings and asked for an annual appropriation of \$10,000,000. He said:

"No public buildings bill has been enacted since before the war. I am not in favor of an act which would be characterized as a general parceling out of favors and that usually bears a name lacking in good repute. I am ready to approve an act similar in character to that already passed by the House, providing a lump-sum appropriation to be expended under the direction of the Treasury or any other proper authority, over a term of years, with

such annual appropriation as the national finances could provide."

The Public Buildings Act was approved May 25, 1926. This marked the beginning of a public buildings program in the National Capital greater than any which had been undertaken by the United States since the establishment of the seat of government along the banks of the Potomac in 1790—greater, in fact, than any ever undertaken by any nation either past or present. The bill was sponsored in the Senate by Hon. Bert M. Fernald and Hon. Henry W. Keyes, and in the House of Representatives by Hon. John W. Langley and Hon. Richard N. Elliott. It provided also for buildings in the States.

Congress placed the public buildings program in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, both for Federal buildings in the States and for the District of Columbia. To assist him in the plans for new public buildings in the National Capital, the Secretary of the Treasury appointed a Board of Architectural Consultants. The Commission of Fine Arts has been called upon regularly to advise in the development of the plans for the new public buildings.

Eight years have elapsed since the long-pent-up need for additional buildings to accommodate public business finally burst their bonds in the Act of 1926. The preparation for the flood had been long in the making—so long and so carefully considered, indeed, that the flood has always been under control. There has been no haphazard planning; no hasty or ill-considered work has been done. The harmonious development of the National Capital has progressed in form that would have pleased George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, and with a speed and vigor that would have gladdened them. A design is being evolved which combines the most up-to-date facilities and devices for the needs of efficient administration, with general artistic treatment of such merit as to give assurance that the new groups of buildings will be one of the greatest and most impressive compositions of the kind ever undertaken.

The "Triangle" buildings, that is the buildings south of Pennsylvania Avenue,



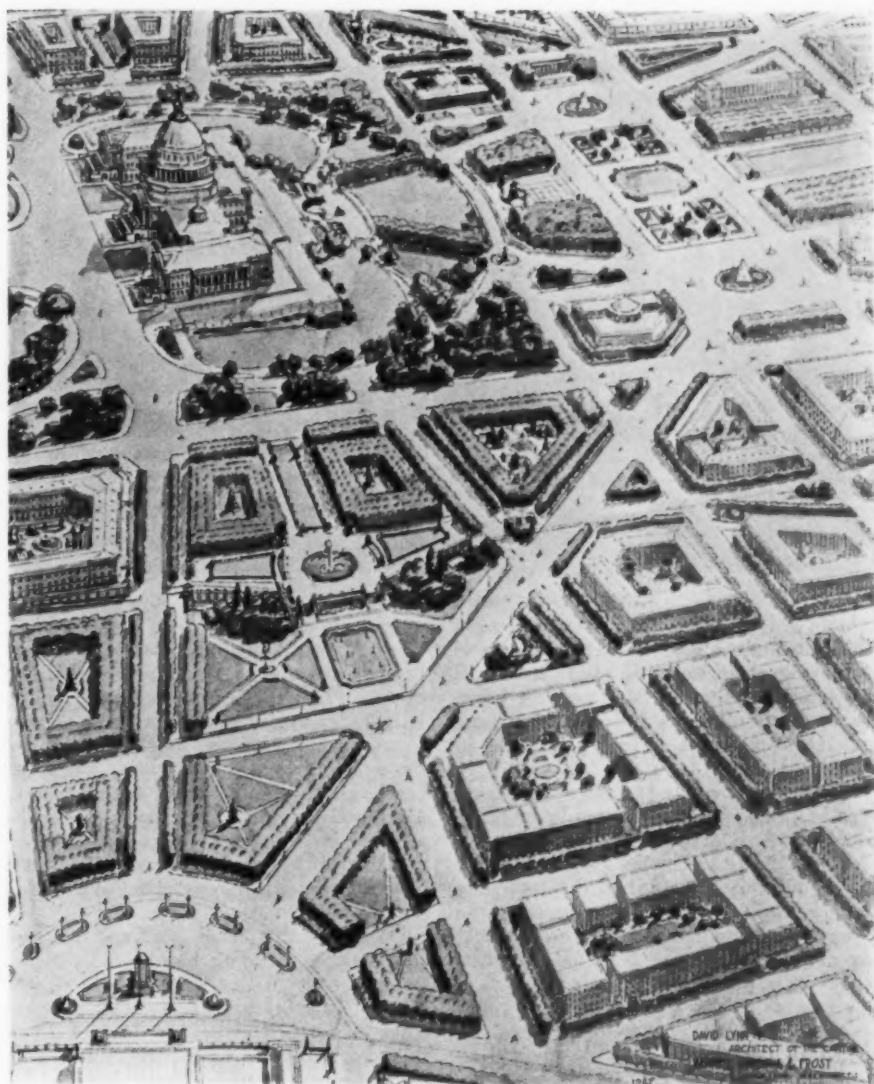
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THE NEW POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT BUILDING



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THE RECEPTION ROOM OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL



ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS. VIEW LOOKING SOUTH TOWARD THE CAPITOL AND THE MALL

from the Capitol to the Treasury, are seven in number. Now completed are the magnificent new Department of Commerce building at the base of the "Triangle," which cost \$17,500,000 and is referred to as "the greatest government office building in the world," occupying eight acres,

and the Internal Revenue building, at Constitution Avenue between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, which saves the Government rentals amounting to \$250,000 a year, besides unifying the activities of a Bureau which has 3,600 employees and which collects 70 per cent of the national revenues.



MAIN ENTRANCE LOBBY—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Interstate Commerce Commission is occupying their building at Twelfth and Constitution Avenue. Also the Post Office Department building was dedicated in June and the Department of Justice building in October, 1934.

Construction of two other "Triangle" area buildings is nearing completion. Located just east of the new Commerce Department building is the Department of Labor building, adjacent to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Further down the Avenue, towards the Capitol, work is nearing completion on the National Archives building, in which will be stored the priceless records of past American history and accomplishment. The buildings are designed in the classical order, adapted to Government office needs, and are kept at a uniform height of about 90 feet so as not to overshadow the Capitol dome.

Facing the Capitol and immediately north of the Library of Congress, there is being completed a magnificent home for the United States Supreme Court, designed by the late Cass Gilbert, architect, of New York City, and on the southwest side of the Capitol is the United States Botanical Gar-

den. A remarkable improvement has been brought about in the development of Union Station Plaza to the north of the Capitol. It includes upper and lower terraces with fountains and reflecting pools, surrounded by a landscape of oak trees, dogwood, beech, azaleas, holly, spruce and other trees and flowering plants, including such as will grow so far south as Washington (in latitude 300 miles south of Rome), in a climate that is sometimes referred to as being semi-tropical.

On the south side of the Capitol a new House Office building has been built, designed by the Allied Architects of Washington. The Library of Congress is being enlarged, and near it has been built a splendid semi-public building, the Folger Shakespeare Library. It was designed by Paul Cret, architect. Among the attractions of Washington are the monumental semi-public buildings in which the headquarters buildings of the Daughters of the American Revolution are included.

Other buildings in the Federal Building Program, simply to be mentioned, are new buildings for the Department of Agriculture, additions to the Government Printing

Office, the Washington City Post Office, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and a great central heating plant which will heat 55 Government buildings. There is also in the program a plan to remodel the State, War and Navy building, so as to resemble the Treasury Department building and thus properly balance the White House, but action on this has been deferred by Congress for the present. Also separate buildings have been proposed for the War and the Navy Departments. A new Department of the Interior building is to be built soon along Eighteenth Street between C and D Streets, N. W. Other Government buildings will be needed as Washington grows with the Nation.


The American National Red Cross recently completed their new Administration building, in this locality. It is of white marble. Likewise the American Pharmaceutical Association dedicated their white marble headquarters building near the Lincoln Memorial on May 9, 1934.

While the Federal Building Program was being enacted, Congress expressed itself in definite terms on the question of improving the appearance of Pennsylvania Avenue. The purchase of the 70 acres for the "Triangle" development south of Pennsylvania Avenue made a magnificent uniform plan for this area possible. On the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, the Government has acquired ownership in all land from the Capitol west to Sixth Street, and between Third and Sixth Streets the Municipal Center for the District of Columbia government is to be built. Also, on May 16, 1930, Congress enacted what is known as the Shipstead-Luce Act, giving the Commission of Fine Arts a limited control over the erection of private buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue and in general over private buildings in the heart of the National Capital.

In addition to public buildings, Congress authorized several other great projects in recent years, particularly the Arlington

Memorial Bridge, designed by McKim, Mead and White, architects, of New York City, which was completed in 1932. Also in 1932, the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington, the Mount Vernon Highway, extending from the city he founded to his home, 14.7 miles along the Potomac River, was completed. Hon. Simeon D. Fess, Senator from the State of Ohio, and vice-chairman of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, did a great deal towards securing the adoption of the approved plan and to provide for its completion in the Bicentennial year. Also the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery has been completed; and, through the efforts of former Representative Louis C. Cramton, the Arlington Mansion has been restored to a house resembling the period of the early days of the Republic. Also, Mr. Cramton, in 1930, was instrumental in securing the adoption by Congress of a great park and parkway plan, known as the "Capper-Cramton Act," particularly for the metropolitan area of Washington. This plan is being carried out by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Cooperating with the National Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission is a central committee including the National Sculpture Society, the Mural Painters Society, the American Society of Landscape Architects, the American Academy in Rome, the American Federation of Arts, the American Civic Association, and the National Conference on City Planning, representing eleven national civic and professional organizations. Their purpose is to shape the development of Washington as the most beautiful of the world's capitals. This committee has been sponsored by the American Institute of Architects, which, from the time the Plan of 1901 was prepared, has steadfastly advocated a beautiful capital city, worthy of the nation.



Georgia's State Capitol

IRENE GORDON MANN

IN THE early days of the Colony the seat of government was at Savannah, though during the residence of Governor Oglethorpe at Frederica much of the official business was transacted from that point. Governor Reynolds, who served from 1754-1757, made an effort to have the capital established at Hardwick, but the movement did not succeed. Just before the occupation of Savannah by the British in 1779 the capital was removed to Augusta, and when the place was threatened, some time later, it was temporarily established at Fort Heard. In 1795 Louisville, Jefferson County, was designated as the seat of government. In May, 1803, the Legislature passed an act locating the capital at Milledgeville.

While the Constitutional Convention of 1868 was in session the city of Atlanta came forward with the proposal that if the capital should be located there, the city would furnish, free of cost, for the period of ten years, suitable buildings for the transaction of the State's business and for the sessions of the General Assembly. This proposition was accepted by the convention and a provision to the effect was incorporated in the Constitution. When the Constitution of 1877 was submitted to the people for ratification it was also left for the voters of the State to decide whether the capital should remain at Atlanta or be taken back to Milledgeville. The vote was

for Atlanta and since that time the seat of government has been regarded as permanently established at Atlanta.

In 1883 when the State Legislature met in summer session an act was passed for the erection of a new State capitol, cost not to exceed \$1,000,000. In thirty days five commissioners were appointed. These distinguished Georgians, upon whom devolved the responsibility of supervision, were Governor Henry D. McDaniel, Capt. Evan P. Howell, Gen. Phillip Cook, Gen. E. P. Alexander, Hon. W. W. Thomas, Hon. A. L. Miller.

It is a matter of sincere regret that Georgia's own rich quarries of building stone were not sufficiently developed at this time to permit of the use of home materials in the building of this magnificent structure. Georgia marble and granite have since been widely used throughout the land. At this time the best available material was Indiana limestone.

To the credit of these commissioners this splendid new State House was not only completed within five years but its total cost was much less than the amount named in the original appropriation.

The Capitol covers $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, is 325 feet long, 172 feet wide, and the height of the dome is 237 feet. The cornerstone was laid in 1884. In 1889 this new Capitol building was completed. It is situated on the south side of Atlanta.

D.A.R. Tours for Tourists

Down to Dover in Old Delaware

ANNA LOUISE MORRIS

State Regent



ENTERING the old State of Delaware, at the northern end, the city of Wilmington is the logical starting point of a short but interesting tour down the new dual highway to Dover. Wilmington contains many points of historic interest, but we leave this for a later visit and start "down state."

On Route 13, one drives down Market Street, over the Christiana River and along the marshes for a mile to the left-hand turn, leading to New Castle, six miles away. This town was settled by the Swedes in 1638. Here is the oldest court-house in the United States, at one time the State House. It is the center of the twelve-mile circle forming the northern boundary of Delaware. Here, also, are many old houses

built in early Colonial times and still well preserved.

Back to Route 13, the tourist turns south on one of the best highways in the country, over the Delaware and Chesapeake Ship Canal at St. Georges, by Old Drawyer's Church, built in 1708, near Odessa, through the village of Odessa which contains several Colonial houses and buildings of historic interest, and into Smyrna, 33 miles from Wilmington.

In Smyrna the Delaware Legislature met before Dover became the capital, and here are many old houses of the 18th century.

Twelve miles south of Smyrna is the beautiful little city of Dover, capital of the State. It is approached on Route 13 by a causeway and bridge over Silver Lake.



© Photo State Board of Agriculture.

WOODBURN, ON KINGS HIGHWAY, DOVER, DEL.



© Photo State Board of Agriculture.

OLD COURT HOUSE, NEW CASTLE, DEL.

The wide streets are bordered with maples and elms, and the residences surrounded with well-kept lawns and gardens. In the center of the city is The Green, laid out by order of William Penn, in 1717. Here were held the markets and fairs of Colonial days. Here the Declaration of Independence was read to the towns-people who burned King George in effigy and the first Delaware regiment was mustered in the Revolution. From this Green soldiers of the State have marched away to all the wars of the country. On the east side of The Green stands the State House, oldest, with one exception, of any in the United States. In it are stored priceless historic documents and records which may be viewed by the tourist. On the south side of The Green is a modern Court-House, on the site of the original, built in 1699. Around The Green in Colonial times lived many famous men: Samuel Chew, James Sykes, John M. Clayton, John Vining, Caesar Rodney, John Banning, John Fisher, Dr. Charles Ridgely, Richard Bassett, and others active in colonial, state, and national affairs. The oldest house on The Green is the Ridgely House, on the north side. It was built in 1728 and is still kept in its original form. On King Street is "Woodburn," the stately old mansion made famous by G. A. Townsend in "The Entailed Hat." The old Presbyterian Church on Governor's Avenue was built in

1791. In the churchyard are the graves of John M. Clayton, Secretary of State of the United States, and Colonel John Hazlet, the Revolutionary hero from whom the Colonel Hazlet Chapter of the D. A. R. was named. Christ Church, 1708 and 1734, is just south of The Green, on State Street.

Fort Frederick and St. Mary's City

JANE G. SHANKLIN

State Regent of Maryland

THE Old Line State," a distinctive title won during the Revolutionary War, can more than please the most expectant of tourists. Baltimore, our major metropolitan center, the terminus of the Susquehanna Trail and reached over the Lincoln and National Highways, is a focal point from which tourists travel in all directions to see our historic glory and picturesque natural beauty.



VIEW OF OLD FORT FREDERICK AND HANDSOME MARKER GIVEN BY MARYLAND D. A. R.



ST. MARY'S FEMALE SEMINARY

The trip from Baltimore to Fort Frederick, in western Maryland, is exceedingly pleasant and full of interest. Taking Federal Route No. 40 out of Baltimore, the road passes Doughoregan Manor, the home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of Maryland's signers of the Declaration of Independence, and into Frederick by way of "Jug Bridge" where Lafayette was met in 1824 by citizens of Frederick. Linger here, one sees the site of Brothers Tavern where Washington stopped, the statue at the grave of Francis Scott Key, tablet marking old barracks built in 1777, Taney House, home of Chief Justice Taney of the United States Supreme Court, and the Barbara Fritchie House. Leaving Frederick over the same route taken by General Braddock on his march to Fort Cumberland, passing "Braddock's Spring," one reaches Boonsboro, where a monument was erected 1827 in honor of Washington, then on through Hagerstown to Indian Spring.

At this point leave the main highway and drive two miles to Big Pool, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and Fort Frederick on the Potomac River, at the edge of the Allegheny Mountains. This formidable fortress was erected in 1756 under the supervision of Governor Sharpe, of Maryland, following the defeat of General Braddock's forces by the French and Indians

July 9, 1755. After the French and Indian War, Pontiac, a powerful Ottawa chieftain, organized a general uprising of the Indians, and to Fort Frederick the settlers turned for aid and protection. During the Revolutionary War it became a prison camp. The State Board of Forestry has restored the Fort, and converted its 190 acres into a beautiful public park with a good part of the reserve given over to camp sites for automobile tourists and vacation parties. Here the D. A. R. planted a model demonstration park of 56,000 trees on 56 of these acres.

St. Mary's City, in southern Maryland, was the first capital of our State, and is replete with fascinating romance and historic memories. To visit it leave Baltimore by the Hanover Street bridge, take State Route No. 2 to Glenburnie, then State No. 3, shortly passing a D. A. R. tablet marking the site of Widow Ramsey's Tavern on the General's Highway, the road over which Washington traveled to Annapolis to resign his commission as commander-in-chief at the close of the Revolutionary War. Then on to Queen Anne, a post town in 1707, where Washington stopped, and through Marlboro, the county seat of Prince Georges County since 1720. Continuing to Mt. Airy, the home of Benedict Calvert, whose daughter married Washington's step-



SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN BUILDING AT WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, WILLIAMSBURG

son, one passes Charlotte Hall Military School, founded in 1774 but continuously open since 1796, and "Ye Coole Springs," the first medicinal springs in America to be used as a health resort, which the D. A. R. have preserved, beautified, and marked.

Traveling on down through Leonardtown, one arrives at St. Mary's City, site of the Tercentenary Celebration June, 1934. Here is a reproduction of the State House of 1676, monument to Leonard Calvert, site of first mill and first Catholic Church in Maryland, Governor Lionel Copley's tomb, Trinity Church erected from bricks of first State House of 1676, and Mattapani Street, first road opened in Maryland.

In the restored State House hang two beautiful historical paintings, a Tercentenary gift presented by the D. A. R. St. Mary's Female Seminary, where the D. A. R. maintain several scholarships, was established in 1839 by the State as a memorial on the exact spot where the first colonists landed. It was at St. Mary's City that Lord Baltimore, the Catholic proprietor of the Maryland colony, laid the basis of religious toleration in Maryland.

Virginia, Birthplace of Presidents

FANNY W. KEGLEY

State Historian

NO TOURIST, interested in history, would be content with one tour through Virginia. Every foot of ground from Cape Charles to Cumberland Gap, from Harper's Ferry to Sycamore Shoals, is replete with interest. The first tour would include those spots so well known as to need little description or amplification, but without which no idea of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Virginia could be intelligently understood.

This tour would embrace a distance of 600 miles and would take from four to five days to complete. It would start at Washington, D. C., and along that beautiful Mount Vernon Highway would visit Alexandria, all steeped in the lore of George Washington, with its Gadsby's Tavern, Christ Church, Old Presbyterian Meeting House, and Masonic Temple. Along the new Washington to Richmond Highway, Route No. 1, the tourist would head for

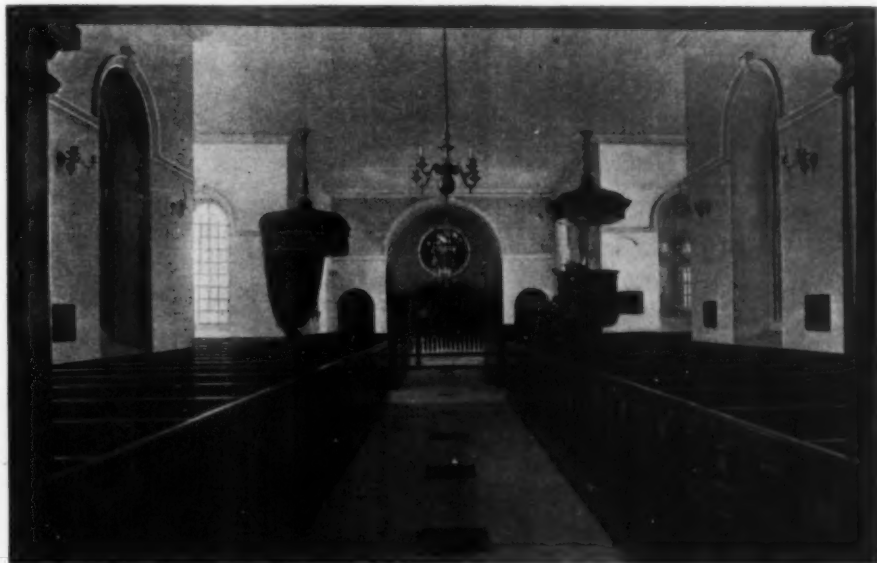
Fredericksburg. Here Mary, the mother of Washington, lived. Her house is restored and kept open for the public. Here is beautiful Kenmore, the pride of Fredericksburg, the home of Betty Washington Lewis, toward whose restoration and maintenance Daughters all over the nation have contributed so generously. General Mercer's apothecary shop and James Monroe's law office are a few among the many cherished historic spots of this city. Across the river is Ferry Farm, where George Washington spent his boyhood. Thirty-five miles distant is the rebuilt Wakefield, Washington's birthplace, a project aided by Virginia Daughters, with another pleasant drive to Stratford, home of the Lees, designated as the most historic home in Virginia.

From Fredericksburg, on Route 17, the Tidewater Trail, one motors via Tappahannock and Gloucester to Yorktown. The Old Custom House, owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the dignified, seclusive and attractive Nelson House, the Moore House, in which the terms of surrender were drafted, all will be permeated with the accomplishments of the Comte de Grasse Chapter and should be

an inspiration to any chapter member. From Yorktown it is no anti-climax to visit Williamsburg. Here the largest and most carefully studied restoration project in America is being staged. William and Mary (the second oldest college in America), the Debtors' Prison, Raleigh Tavern, Old Bruton Church, and the old Capitol are some of the significant spots in Williamsburg.

Jamestown is only a few miles distant on Route 31. One should stand at sunset, if possible, with bowed and reverent head in the shadow of the old church in this first permanent English settlement in America. There is seen the marvelous statue of Pocahontas.

Route 60 leads from the old capital of Virginia to its capital at Richmond. Just to stand in old St. John's Church, where Patrick Henry kindled the flame of American patriotism with his oratory, to see the Capitol, built by Thomas Jefferson, to go along Monument Avenue, and to stand on Gamble's Hill where John Smith stood and claimed the land for his Virgin Queen, would be a glimpse into a city redolent with sacred memories.



BRUTON PARISH CHURCH—THE COURT CHURCH OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA

Petersburg, on Route 1, boasts many historic spots besides old Blandford Church, and on Route 460 to Appomattox, the second turning spot in American history is reached. Lynchburg will be interesting with its old Quaker meeting house and Poplar Forest. Turning north by Route 29 to Charlottesville, Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, the University of Virginia, Ashlawn, the home of President James Monroe, and Montpelier, the home of President James Madison, may all be seen. This same Route 29, known as the Seminole Trail, will take the tourist by Gordonsville, Orange, and Culpeper, where a marker was recently unveiled by that chapter to the "Culpeper Minute-Men." At Fairfax the wills of the Washingtons have been preserved, and so again to visit the capital of the nation and our own D. A. R. headquarters, beautiful Memorial Continental Hall.

As you travel down the Lee Highway you are traversing what was, in Revolutionary days, the best and the most important road in Virginia, the Great Road. Through the southwestern part of the State you will traverse a no less important Colonial road, but one more typical of those days, the old "Wilderness Road," over

which thousands of pioneers passed toward Kentucky and the West. Thus the history of this mountain section is the history not so much of individuals as of migrations. It is the history of the "dissenting" church; of rude block houses, built as forts for the defense of women and children and marked by local D. A. R. chapters. It was from this section that great explorers such as Meriwether Lewis, George Rogers Clark, Sam Houston, and Moses Austin went to claim the West. No tourist can drive the 400 miles from Harper's Ferry to Bristol and not appreciate history.

Fort Loudoun, at Winchester, is one of the earliest and the most interesting of the old forts. It was built in 1756 by Lieutenant Colonel George Washington and garrisoned by 450 men. At Winchester also is the home and the grave of General Daniel Morgan, commander of the famous Scotch-Irish riflemen, an indomitable fighter and military genius with whose name Canadian trappers used to frighten their children.

At Woodstock, both the churchman and the warrior will delight to see the robe and the sword of General Muhlenburg, the Lutheran pastor of Strasburg, who so dramatically cast aside his priestly robe



BLACKSBURG—OVERLOOKING DRAPER'S MEADOWS. FIRST SETTLEMENT WEST OF THE ALLEGHANIES

for the uniform of a Revolutionary officer.

Detouring south at Harrisonburg via the Spotswood Trail, every Daughter should visit Swift Run Gap, where Governor Spotswood entered the Valley with his "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," and near which Blue Ridge Industrial School, Virginia's Approved School, is situated.

Fort Defiance, near Staunton, is among the interesting old frontier churches.

Fort Lewis and Fort Vause are interesting in the Roanoke Valley section. Fort Vause was the scene of one of the most tragic Indian massacres in the country's history.

Eight miles from Christiansburg is Blacksburg, the seat of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, one of the first settlements in the southwest and formerly known as Draper's Meadows. It was here that the Trans-Allegheny heroine, Mary Draper Ingles, was captured by the Indians and returned home through 800 miles of trackless wilderness.

Just beyond Fort Chiswell you will turn aside on Route 121 to visit the site of the old Shot Tower, recently restored by the Stuart Chapter of Wytheville, and on to Austinville, where was located the Lead Mines, of incomparable value in furnishing ammunition during Colonial and Revolutionary days. At this site was also located the seat of old Fincastle County, where the first recorded declaration asserting the independence of the united colonies was written by the Fincastle Committee of Safety, January 20, 1775. A handsome marker is being erected on this spot by the Wilderness Road and Stuart Chapters of Wytheville.

Near Seven-Mile Ford is Aspenvale, the site of the home of General William Campbell, and on the hill above the road is the cemetery where lies buried this hero of King's Mountain, and beside him his illustrious wife, the sister of Patrick Henry. After General Campbell's death she married General William Russell.

A mile beyond Abingdon you will find the rendezvous for the Washington County recruits to King's Mountain, and at Bristol the city has been built about the old fort, erected by General Evan Shelby. From Bristol the tourist may go on by Muscle Shoals to King's Mountain to complete his



CEMETERY IN PIONEER MEMORIAL STATE PARK AT HARRODSBURG

study of Revolutionary mountain life, or he may turn back by the Wilderness Road and follow the trail of Daniel Boone by Cumberland Gap into Kentucky.

Kentucky's Historic Spots

ANNE BURNSIDE BROWN

State Chairman, Filing and Lending of Historical Papers, Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides

TRAVELING on Highway No. 25 out of Cincinnati, you reach Lexington, the garden spot of Kentucky. There, taking No. 68, you arrive at Harrodsburg, where Fort Harrod is located. This is the oldest town in the State. Captain James Harrod, with a company of thirty-one gallant men, penetrated this wilderness and on June 16, 1774, reached the spot where a replica of the old fort and stockade now stands. These men established the first permanent settlement in Kentucky and the first county-seat in the district of Kentucky, while that district was a part of Virginia, as well as



HISTORIC FORT HARROD

the possession of King George III of England. Fort Harrod was occupied throughout the Revolutionary period.

It was here that George Rogers Clark planned his conquest into the Northwest that added a vast rich territory to the United States. Several of his officers were Fort Harrod men. A \$100,000 George Rogers Clark Memorial has just been completed by the noted sculptor, Eric Ellenhusen. President Roosevelt hopes to attend the dedication of this magnificent tribute to pioneer bravery in November. One of the cabins in the fort has been furnished by the Bryan Station Chapter. There is a D. A. R. Memorial Acre included in the park. The graves of all the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Mercer county are being located and are to be moved there for their final resting place. Adjoining this, on the same hill, walled in by a stone fence, is another one of God's acres—here sleeps the first pioneer city of the dead in Kentucky.

As you enter the park on your right is the Lincoln Marriage Temple. This impressive red brick structure houses the one log room where the wedding ceremony of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, parents of Abraham, was performed. Just across the driveway and carpet of green lawn stands the serene and friendly Colonial

Mansion Museum. A very lovely place to browse and learn more about our Indian-fighting forefathers.

Another site of a sister stronghold is Fort Boonesborough, on the Kentucky river. To take this side trip, follow No. 60 from Lexington to Winchester, then No. 227 leading by Boonesborough to Richmond. This was Kentucky's first military fortification and first capital, established by Daniel Boone and his company. The first legislative assembly held west of the Alleghenies met there beneath a mighty elm tree. Here on October 4, 1797, a ferry was established by the Virginia House of Burgesses to accommodate the settlers. A handsome bronze tablet was unveiled by the Boonesborough Chapter in 1931, and placed on a cut stone by the side of the new Fort Boonesborough Memorial Bridge at that point.

By taking Route No. 168 out of Harrodsburg to Bardstown, you pass "My Old Kentucky Home," made immortal by Stephen Collins Foster's song. Bardstown was the home of John Fitch. While sitting on the banks of the Ohio in June, 1780, the invention of the first steam-propelled boat was born in his mind. It was on a small pond in Bardstown that he tried out his first experiment and in 1786 made his first trial trip on the Delaware River. The John Fitch Chapter was instrumental in obtain-



THE MANSION HOUSE

ing the appropriation from Congress which erected a monument to him in Bardstown, in recognition and gratitude for the advancement of water transportation in the world.

West Virginia Beckons the Tourist

CAROLINE BUTTERFIELD HOGG

State Regent

TOURISTS entering Lewisburg going east over the Midland Trail will note on the right the Greenbrier Woman's College, the outgrowth of the old Presbyterian Female Seminary which was destroyed by fire.

Turn to the right at the corner of the campus and two hundred feet ahead you will see the "Old Stone Church," organized in 1783 and built in 1796. It is still used regularly as a place of worship. Over the door-way is a stone bearing a quaint inscription. This was carved by Col. John Stuart. The first sermon is said to have been preached at the residence of Colonel

Stuart as early as 1780 by Rev. John McCue.

In and around Lewisburg were many forts that figured prominently in the American Revolution. These have fallen into decay. Colonel Stuart's old home on Fort Spring Road is still standing and is occupied by his descendants. The first white child born in the settlement in 1778 was Margaret Lynn Stuart, daughter of Colonel Stuart and his wife, Agatha Lewis. The old family burying ground, in a field some distance from the house, is enclosed by an iron fence. Here sleep several generations of this noted family.

The "Mansion House" situated in Tundie-Wei Park was built in 1796 by Walter Newman for a tavern; it was the first hewn-log house built in the county, and was used as an inn, residence, and place of public entertainment. Here the traveling preacher held services when he came to this part of the country; dances were given here, business was transacted, spirituous liquors were sold.

Later, additions were made and the building modernized, but restored to its original



CORNSTALK'S MONUMENT

state in 1901 by the Daughters of the American Revolution, through the influence of Mrs. George Poffenbarger. The building is furnished in Colonial style and is a repository for historic relics. The Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, D. A. R., are the custodians of the Park and "Mansion House" and use it as a chapter house.

The Legislature of West Virginia in 1913 made provision for the permanent maintenance of the park and house. Hundreds of tourists visited this place every week during the summer months.

That tract of land lying at the confluence of the Great Kanawha and Ohio Rivers, commonly called "The Points," consisting of more than two acres, has been set aside as a park and is the property of the State of West Virginia. This park was given the name which the Indians first gave to

Point Pleasant, "Tu-Endie-Wei," and was dedicated October 10, 1901.

The park is the site upon which was established the headquarters of General Andrew Lewis, from which he commanded the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774. In this park lie buried Colonel Charles Lewis and the other heroes of the battle. The remains of Ann Bailey also rest here. On this site was erected Fort Blair and a little later near here Fort Randolph was built.

It was at this "Point" on the Kanawha river that the French deposited the fifth Lead Plate.

Point Pleasant may be reached by tourists from Charleston over Route 25; from Huntington over Route 62, and from Parkersburg over Routes 5 and 62.

Book Reviews

KATHARINE CALVERT GOODWIN

The Zinks were of ancient and honorable German lineage but the name was variously spelled by emigrants coming from Germany, Austria and Holland (Zink, Zincke, Zinch, Sinks, etc.). The introduction enlarges on this, gives ancestral data gleaned from the Pennsylvania Archives, and specifies the Revolutionary service of Gottlieb Zink. Chapter I tells us that this Gottlieb Zink arrived in Philadelphia in 1752, that he married first, Catherine, second, Rosanna, and enumerates Catherine's six children—Peter, Jacob, Catherine, Elizabeth, Fronica, and Daniel. Daniel, incidentally, had a colorful matrimonial career, for he married five times during his seventy-four years. Another son, the Rev. Jacob Zink, Lutheran pastor, tied many a marriage knot in Indiana, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. He was one of the first Lutheran workers in Tennessee where he was later ordained. At the close of the Revolution, however, Gottlieb Zink and his family were living in Virginia, where his will was probated in 1801.

Chapter II is devoted to the family of another Jacob Zinck or Zink, farmer and

property owner, who died in Indiana in 1850, and whose love of the land was inherited by his son Michael, and grandson James, both big farmers and stock raisers in the middle west.

Among emigrants from Germany were Philip Zinck, born near the Swiss border in 1791, and dying in Pennsylvania in 1871; Joseph Zink from Baden, who came over in 1830 and settled in Monroe County, Ohio, and three John Zinks, arriving in America in 1837, 1844, and 1854, respectively. The first John, from Morschine, Germany, married Mary Elizabeth Klingenschmitt, and at the end of the volume is inserted the family tree of this group.

A noted arrival in 1863 was Dr. Walter Henry Zink, who gave valuable surgical service on the battlefield during the Civil War, and whose father and grandfather were both physicians to King Maximilian II of Bavaria.

Chapter XXXII has valuable quotations from the Pennsylvania Archives concerning Revolutionary service of various members of the Zink families.

STATE CONFERENCES

ALABAMA

The 36th annual State Conference of the Alabama D. A. R. was held at Auburn with Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter and the Alabama Polytechnic Institution hosts, on March 13, 14, and 15, 1934.

A preliminary meeting of the State Board of Management was held at the home of Mrs. Zebulon Judd, State Regent, on the 13th, which was followed by the Officers Club banquet at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

All sessions of the conference were held at this same church. The opening session of the conference came at 7:30 p. m., with Mrs. Judd presiding.

Following a beautiful musical program, the visitors were welcomed to Auburn by Mrs. John W. Scott, hostess chapter Regent, and Dr. John J. Willmore, chairman of the College Administration Committee. The address of the evening, "The Alabama Polytechnic Institute," was given by Dean Zebulon Judd.

From 9 till 10 a beautiful reception at the College President's mansion was given by Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, D. A. R., and the Admiral Semmes Chapter, U. D. C.

In making her annual report Mrs. Judd stated that D. A. R. work in Alabama was going forward. No chapters have been disbanded during the present administration



A BRONZE TABLET PRESENTED TO THE TOWN OF AUBURN, ALABAMA, AT THE THIRTY-SIXTH STATE CONFERENCE, BY THE OFFICERS CLUB OF THE ALABAMA D. A. R., MARCH 14, 1934.

Left to right: Mrs. Zebulon Judd, State Regent; Mrs. Val Taylor, Mrs. James Henry Lane, Mrs. B. B. Ross, Mrs. J. B. Chambers, Mrs. B. D. Lazarus, Mrs. B. A. Ross and Mrs. J. H. Crenshaw.
Back row: Miss Mary Martin, Mrs. F. M. Jeffries, Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owens.

and three new chapters have been organized and there has been a steady stream of new members. The Alabama "Daughters" are in hearty accord with President Roosevelt and are loyally supporting his policies.

A revision of the by-laws was adopted by the conference.

Honoring the State Conference, officers and delegates, a R. O. T. C. review, Major Gustave Frank, commandant, was given at Bullard Field. This was followed by a luncheon at the Methodist Church and an impressive candle-lighting memorial tribute in the early afternoon.

The unveiling of the bronze tablet commemorating the founding of the town of Auburn by the Officers Club of the Alabama D. A. R. was a high spot of the conference.

Mrs. Val Taylor, of Uniontown, president of the Officers Club, presided and presented the marker to the town and to

the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Mrs. James Henry Lane, founder and first president of the Officers Club, unveiled the boulder.

An elaborate twilight supper, with Miss Helen Johnston, state home demonstration agent presiding, was extended to the conference the evening of the 14th.

Thursday, March 15, reports were completed and officers nominated and elected. The retiring State Regent, Mrs. Judd, installed the following officers: State Regent, Mrs. Val Taylor; State Vice-Regent, Mrs. E. A. Richey; Recording Secretary, Mrs. T. H. Napier; Treasurer, Mrs. George Crowell; Registrar, Mrs. Dwight C. Trevarthen; Historian, Mrs. Daniel W. Troy; Librarian, Mrs. Bion A. Provost, and Chaplain, Miss Melissa Wyman.

MRS. CARL R. HOFFERBERT,

Chairman of Publicity.

Outstanding Red Cross Work

OUTSTANDING achievements of the Red Cross in war and in peace have been due largely to contributions of volunteers expertly trained and efficiently organized and directed. In times of disaster or other emergency Red Cross volunteer forces are greatly augmented; between emergencies large numbers of volunteers carry on a great program of helpfulness for those in distress.

The compassion of the Red Cross is not confined to spectacular or conspicuous examples. It extends to the blind, the old, the invalid. It goes into dingy homes, off beaten paths. It knows no race, color, or creed. It lends a helping hand when family wallets become empty, when discouragement and misery and hopelessness exist. It protects lives, restores health, conserves pride and self-respect, works quietly and unostentatiously in behalf of physical, spiritual and mental well-being; it spreads happiness in thousands of homes.

Many of the all-the-year-round volunteer services of the American Red Cross chapters are under the active direction of Miss Mabel T. Boardman, secretary of the Society and herself a volunteer in its ranks for

more than thirty years. She has developed a wide variety of volunteer services which can be given by girls and women. These are in active operation six days a week in hundreds of communities throughout the nation.

Volunteer groups last year made 7,436,000 garments for distribution to those in need, 3,770,000 surgical dressings, 25,900 layettes, 21,300 Christmas bags for distribution to the personnel in remote army and navy posts, 329,900 pages of hand-produced braille and 212,100 pages of duplicated braille for the blind. There were 373,000 persons served by the canteen corps, and more than 204,000 pints of preserves were put up. The motor corps personnel made more than 121,680 calls during the year. Home service visits numbered more than 103,300. The workers in these volunteer divisions totaled more than 695,000, their work adding up to 17,889,000 hours.

Funds for these activities, as well as for all the other disaster relief and health conservation work of the American Red Cross, are found through the membership dues paid in each year, during the roll call which begins on Armistice Day.

D. A. R. News Items

Edited by MRS. WILLIAM LOUIS DUNNE

National Chairman, Publicity Committee

THE President General, who gave the principal address at the one hundred and fifty-third anniversary of the Surrender of Yorktown, flew from her home in Holyoke, Massachusetts, to Richmond in order to participate in the dedication ceremonies on the afternoon of the 18th, and after the program at William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, where President Roosevelt received an honorary degree, returned to Washington by air.

Through the courtesy of the French Embassy Mrs. Magna was able to carry out the graceful and thoughtful gesture of placing wreaths, tied with the colors of the Society, on the graves of General and Madame Lafayette, General Rochambeau, and Admiral Comte de Grasse, and on the Yorktown Tablet, the gift of the Society to the French Government, in Yorktown Square, in Paris. A wreath was also laid on the statue of Washington by Mrs. Frederick Shearer, State Regent of France.

Hon. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark, who during her last term as Representative in Congress from Florida, acted as chairman of the program committee for the Forty-second Continental Congress, has returned to America on vacation. En route she visited Greenland, a possession of the country to which she is accredited. During her stay in Washington, Mrs. Owen was a guest at the White House, whose chataleaine, Mrs. Roosevelt, is also a member of the Society. Mrs. Owen left cards at Memorial Continental Hall for the National Officers.

As a souvenir of his historic visit to the Territory of Hawaii, the Daughters of the American Revolution presented to President Roosevelt a handmade calabash fashioned from rare kou wood. This was a museum piece from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Westervelt, which they obtained from West Hawaii, in 1916, from descendants of retainers of Kamehameha III. A gold shield, suitably engraved was placed

on the bowl, which was officially presented to the President by the Hawaii Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

For the first time in history, newly-naturalized citizens of the United States received their certificates of citizenship in historic Independence Hall, when the Americanization Committee of the Philadelphia Chapter, of which Mrs. George Horace Lorimer is chairman, brought to a close the year's work. As meetings are not permitted in Independence Hall, this patriotic event was arranged by special permission of the Mayor and the city authorities. In view of the significance that would attach to citizenship conferred in so sacred a place an exception was made for this ceremony; and the sincerity with which it was carried through evidenced the impression made on the new citizens and became a rededication service for all who were privileged to attend.

Standing under the Liberty Bell in the sacred shrine of American Liberty, each new citizen pledged his allegiance to the Government of the United States and dedicated himself to the ideals which he had just sworn to support. Assisting in the ceremonies were Hon. James Hughes, Commissioner of Naturalization, who addressed the new citizens on the solemnity of the duties they were undertaking, and Mayor J. Hampton Moore, who emphasized their privileges and opportunities. A specially-designed pledge card, bearing the Seal of the United States in gold, was presented to each of the fifty-nine men and women from almost as many countries.

Among the chapter members present were Mrs. Alexander E. Patton, honorary vice president general; Mrs. Horace M. Jones, state chairman of Americanization; Mrs. Charles M. Lee, Regent of the Philadelphia Chapter; Mrs. J. Lee Patton, Mrs. G. Howard Shriver, Mrs. James Edgar Gibson, and others.

Mrs. Raymond G. Kimball, Chaplain General, who has been spending the summer with her family at her camp at Des Plaines, has returned to her home in Niles Center, Illinois.

Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, chairman of the program committee for the Forty-third Continental Congress, who has been spending the summer at her cottage, By-the-Tides, Cape Cod, has returned to her apartment in New York City, where she will spend the winter.

Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel, former Registrar General, who has been spending the summer with Justice Van Orsdel at their former home in Beatrice, Nebraska, has returned to Washington for the winter. Mrs. Van Orsdel is the newly elected Regent of Dolly Madison Chapter, in the District of Columbia.

The newly-organized Rochambeau Chapter, of Saint-Cloud, France, was hostess to a group of the "American Friends of Lafayette," under the leadership of Judge Garner, who recently visited France. In the absence of the Regent, the Vice Regent, Mrs. Eliot Watrous, did the honors and accompanied the party on a week-end tour of the battlefields.

Mrs. Mark V. Weatherford, of Albany, State Regent of Oregon, has begun her itinerary for the autumn, and recently visited Umatilla Chapter, at Pendleton, of which Mrs. Rose Hamilton is Regent. Mrs. Weatherford addressed the chapter on the various activities. Mrs. Hamilton is the author of "Daughters of Columbia," a play which features the women who have presided in the White House, and which is dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Texas Centennial Commission, of which Mrs. O. M. Farnsworth, former Regent of San Antonio de Bexar Chapter and president of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, is a member, is going about the work of organizing for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Texas Independence in a thoroughly painstaking manner. The Act of the Texas Legislature

setting up this Commission provided for secondary celebrations throughout the state in connection with the Centennial Exposition to be held in Dallas, in 1936. To this end an Advisory Board in each of the 254 counties in the state has been appointed, and already these committees are going into action.

While the Centennial Exposition will depict a pageant of the colorful history of the Lone Star State, as a colony of La Belle France, a Province of Spain and later of Mexico; then an independent Republic under the flag of the Lone Star; then as the only state in the Union which came into that union as an independent nation; later a member of the Confederate States of America, upon whose soil the last battle of the War Between the States was fought; and again one of the forty-eight sovereign states of the United States of America, the far-flung reaches of the different sections are planning secondary celebrations centering about their own historic shrines. Foremost among these is the Alamo, at San Antonio, "cradle of Texas liberty"; old Washington-on-the-Brazos, where was signed, March 2, 1836, the Texas Declaration of Independence; Monument Hill, a cliff overlooking the Colorado River, where lie Dawson's men who were massacred; Refugio, stirring in history; Columbia, where stood the first rude capitol building; Velasco, where lies Stephen F. Austin, "Father of Texas"; the Treaty Oak at Columbus, beside many of the cavalry posts where men renowned in our national history served their apprenticeship. On the register of the old Menger Hotel in San Antonio, alone are shown such names as "Lieuts." Lee, Sherman, Sheridan and a host of others. Among these old forts are Fort Griffin, in Shackelford County; Fort Concho, in Tom Green County; Fort Chadbourne in Coke County; Fort Parker, between Mexia and Groesbeck, and old Fort McKavett, in Menard County. Then just a few miles east of El Paso in the beautiful Valley of the Rio Grande, on the western frontier of the state, still basking in the sunshine as she has done for hundreds of years, lies the tiny village of Ysleta, the oldest town in Texas, where is depicted the Spanish and Indian rule of that section.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Mary Butler Chapter, Laconia, New Hampshire, achieved an outstanding accomplishment during the year, 1933, through the ambitious plan of one of our members, Mrs. Mary E. Neal Hannaford. A bronze marker of historic interest preserving New Hampshire history, was placed on the new Weirs bridge, July 19, 1933. This marker was financed by Mary Butler Chapter and it commemorates and points out the location of the old Indian Fish Weirs or Fish Traps, the ancient Aquadoctan and the old Fort or Block House.

The following information relating to these historic spots and the picture were obtained through the generosity of Mrs. Mary E. Neal Hannaford.

History tells us that about 1652 the Indian settlement of Aquadoctan was a flourishing village, with quite a population. It laid close to the water's edge, and part way up the hill, where now is "Interlaken Park." The Indians made their food utensils from the soil in the "Old Clay Pit," at

the base of Blacksnout Mountain, later used as a brickyard.

Through the opening under the new Bridge erected this year, one can see "Endicot Rock," the first boundary of Massachusetts Bay Colony. And in the distance tower Chocorua, and Sandwich Mountains.

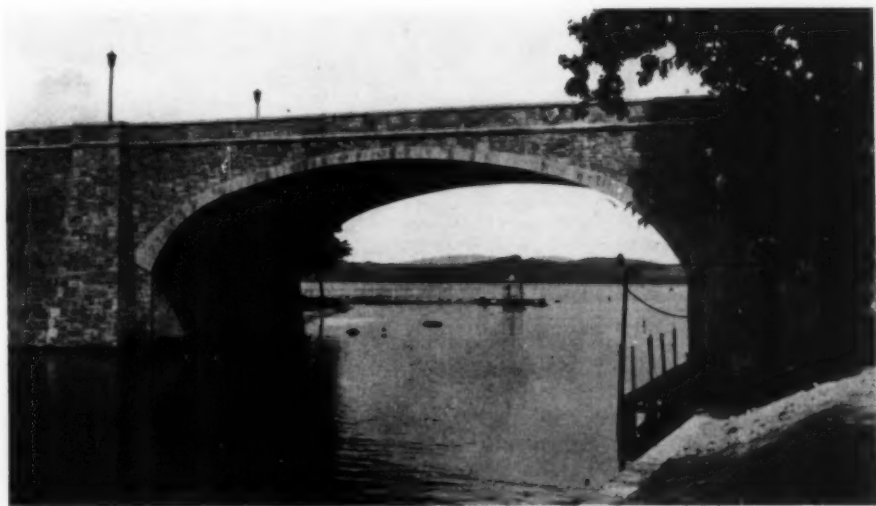
On the hill back of the town is the "Old Council Bowl," where the Indians held their councils of peace and war.

Whittier wrote:

"Heaven hath Angels watching 'round
The Indians' Forest—mound,
And they have made it Holy Ground."

This ledge where they convened, is twenty-nine feet across, by twenty-six feet. The large bowl at the left is where they kept a fire, and history states that the Indians sat on the right side of the rock, to discuss their business.

CLARA V. PARENT, *Regent.*



WEIRS BRIDGE, ON WHICH MARY BUTLER CHAPTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE PLACED A MARKER



UNVEILING "CHOPPED OAK" MARKER BY TOMOCHICHI CHAPTER OF GEORGIA

Alexander Hamilton Chapter, Franklin, Indiana, has many activities. At a "new quilt party" in December, forty new quilts were fittingly displayed on antique beds, tables, and even hung over the old fashioned ivory folding doors, of the lovely old home of Mrs. Rose Meredith, where our chapter was organized twenty-six years ago.

In March we celebrated the opening of a new room to our Johnson County D. A. R. Museum, with an exhibit of coin silver spoons, which created more interest even than Mrs. W. H. Schlosser, general chairman, and the special committee, Mrs. W. R. Johnson, Mrs. Rose Meredith and Mrs. James Handley, had anticipated. One hundred seventy-seven pieces were mounted on cardboard and catalogued. The oldest spoons were brought from England, 1635, and originally owned by Captain Smith Baker, born Cape Cod, 1759. Next in age was a spoon dating to Revolutionary days, crudely made from silver knee buckles. The majority were of the "fiddleback" pattern, but a few were shown with spiral handles. We also had a set of coin silver forks. We tried to establish the location and date of the silversmith whose name or mark was legible. A majority of pieces were made by "E. and D. Kinsey," (1854-

65) of Cincinnati, Ohio, our pioneers sending down the river from Madison, Indiana, for their silver. "Samuel Best" (1802, Cincinnati), the first silversmith west of the Allegheny Mountains, was represented, also "C. H. Bradford," "Ramsey and Bros.," Louisville, "McLene," "W. H. Talbott" and "W. P. Bingham," Indianapolis. However, many brought silver from the east, and we should like to know location of "James Annin," "Henry Evans," "J. Leonard," "C. Hellebush," "T. Hall" and "Bailey and Kitchen."

Memorial Day, we decorated the grave of Susan Holcomb Payne, daughter of Lieutenant Benjamin Holcomb, Connecticut, who married George Miller Payne. She is the only daughter of a Revolutionary soldier buried in Franklin. These graves are well marked.

Through the efforts of one of our Chapter members, Mrs. M. D. Webb, County Chairman of Indiana Records' Council, we have placed the history of Alexander Hamilton Chapter, for twenty-five years, by Mrs. Edna Bice, and an outstanding paper, "A Century of Newspaper Progress," by R. H. Sellers, with permanent files of the State.

MARY D. VALENTINE, *Regent.*

Tomochichi Chapter, Clarkesville, Georgia, celebrated National Flag Day, June 14, by unveiling a marker of an historic old Indian land mark, Chopped Oak, six miles east of Clarkesville on the old Toccoa road.

A large boulder of Habersham granite marks the site of Chopped Oak which was a council ground, where the Indian tribes met to make their treaties which were recorded by chopping notches on the giant oak tree.

Before the white man came to Northeast Georgia, Chopped Oak was the council ground of the Cherokee Indians, where the various tribes used to meet and camp in the beautiful grove with a spring nearby. The place was located at the intersection of two important Indian trails of this section.

Mrs. Phil Ogletree, regent, presided at the exercises, which were in charge of Miss Addie Bass, first regent of the Chapter which was organized in 1909. She is honorary life regent, and is now serving as

historian. Miss Bass gave the history of Chopped Oak and Judge Frank E. Gabrels made a patriotic address on "The Significance of the American Flag." Miss Laura Rogers read a poem, "The Flag," by Mrs. Russell William Magna.

The inscription on the marker is as follows:

"CHOPPED OAK"

"This Stone Marks the Spot Where the Cherokee Indians Recorded Their Treaties On An Oak Tree By Chopping Notches In the Tree.

Erected by the Tomochichi Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, of Clarkesville, Georgia, June 14, 1934."

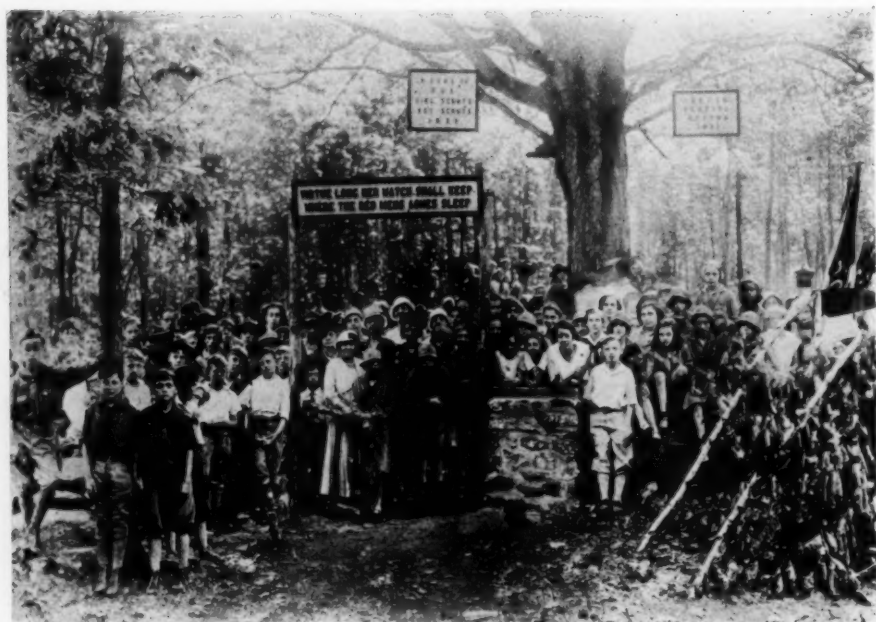
This was unveiled by Don Adele Garrison and Richard Graves, after which an evergreen wreath was placed at the base by Mary Elizabeth Flor. These are children of members of the chapter. Patriotic music was rendered by the Cornelia High School band. LENAMAE F. STRIBLING, *Secretary*.



BRONZE TABLET PLACED AT FEDERAL HILL GREEN IN BRISTOL, CONN., BY THE KATHERINE GAYLORD CHAPTER



IMPRESSIVE SERVICE ATTENDED THE DEDICATION OF THE BRONZE TABLET MARKING THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL GROVE OF FORTY-EIGHT TREES BY THE NEW BEDFORD CHAPTER OF MASSACHUSETTS



ELIZABETH CLARK HULL CHAPTER OF CONNECTICUT DEDICATING THE LAST SETTLEMENT AND BURYING GROUND OF THE PAUGASSETT INDIANS

Katherine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol, Connecticut.—Another historic spot, Federal Hill Green in Bristol, Connecticut, has been fittingly marked with bronze tablet and boulder.

On May 11, 1934, this marker was dedicated by the Chapter with appropriate ceremony, with the Mayor of Bristol, Park Commissioners, and interested friends as guests. The dedicatory speech was made by the regent, Mrs. Marvin D. Edgerton, who said in part—

"In time of war this historic Green has always been used as a training-ground for soldiers. 'Our prayer is that never again will it be necessary to use this ground for such a purpose.

In time of peace this Green has always been a gathering-place, open and free to old and young, a typical New England Green, with the historic church at its head and with the schools and other churches adjacent, as was the custom of the founders. I pray you, Daughters of the American Revolution, citizens and officials of Bristol, that you see to it that this Green is kept an open space in the New England tradition.

So may the spirit of the forefathers be preserved in this place; and this marker, which we now dedicate, be a visible sign to generations to come, a veritable 'Stone of Remembrance.'"

The marker was unveiled by Mrs. Arthur S. Brackett, chairman of the committee in charge, and Miss Edith S. Cook, representing the descendants of Katherine Gaylord.

The boulder on which the marker is placed came from the farm on which Katherine Gaylord, patron saint of the chapter, lived for a number of years.

The inscription reads:

New Cambridge (now Bristol)
was settled 1727-28.

Since Early Days

The Federal Hill Green
has been used as a training
ground for soldiers and a
play ground for children.

This boulder was placed by
Katherine Gaylord Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution.

HARRIET H. EDGERTON, *Regent.*

Victory Chapter, Washington, D. C. The historic Methodist Cemetery at Alexandria, Virginia, was the scene Saturday, April 7, 1934, of an impressive ceremony, when the members of the Chapter, and their friends met to do honor to the memory of Captain James Campbell.

James Campbell was born in Dumfries, Scotland, in 1745. He came to this country about 1770 and settled in Dorchester County, Maryland. He died in Alexandria, D. C., March 18, 1821. He, at first, served as Captain in Militia in Maryland, but realizing the great need of experienced leaders for our infant Navy, he resigned his Commission in the Army "in order to be of more essential service by distressing the British on the seas." He was made a Captain, that being the highest rank in the Navy at that time. In this branch of the service he distinguished himself by marked valor, and also rendered valuable service by making plans for the fortifications of our coast. Many interesting letters of his service at this period are to be found in the Archives of Maryland. About 1800 Captain Campbell moved to Alexandria, D. C., where he was interested in enterprises for the betterment of the new city. He was an original stockholder of the Union Bank, the River Turnpike Company, the Corporation property and the original St. Andrews Society of Alexandria. His home on Cameron Street still stands.

Captain Campbell was the great-great grandfather of the Regent of Victory Chapter, Mrs. William H. Harper, née Barrett, who presented the beautiful bronze marker, which was accepted by the State Regent, Mrs. Harry C. Grove. The following program was given: Assembly Call, Chester B. Watts, Jr., Western High School cadet. St. Andrews Prayer, Mrs. Lucius O. Chapin, Chaplain. Eulogy, Mrs. Edward Robinson Foster, Historian. Presentation of Marker, Mrs. William H. Harper, Regent. Acceptance and Placing of Marker, Mrs. Harry C. Grove, State Regent. Taps, Chester B. Watts, Jr.

The ceremony was made more touching because of the presence of three generations of Captain Campbell's descendants. As Taps sounded over the quiet century-old graveyard, an eloquent silence held us, dur-



MEMBERS OF VICTORY CHAPTER, D. C., HONOR THE MEMORY OF CAPT. JAMES CAMPBELL

ing which the unspoken thought of our hearts was a pledge of renewed allegiance to flag and country.

NANETTE JEWETT FOSTER, *Historian*.

Rebecca Motte Chapter, Charleston, S. C.—On March 8, 1934, interesting and impressive exercises, conducted by the Chapter, marked the placing of a bronze tablet on a little Revolutionary building at Fort Johnson on James Island, across the harbor from Charleston.

This tablet serves the two-fold purpose of marking the site of the old fort and also the place where Gen. Wm. Moultrie raised the first flag of liberty in 1776. It was a blue flag with a white crescent in the upper corner next to the staff and is shown leaning across the door in the accompanying photograph. The inscription reads:

Site of
Fort Johnson
in 1776

Prior to the Battle of Sullivan's Island
General William Moultrie here raised

The First Flag of Liberty

This building was a unit of the fort.

{ D. A. R. }
{ Insignia }

Placed by Rebecca Motte Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
1934

Mrs. William S. Allan, Regent of the Chapter, presided and introduced the speaker, Mr. E. Milby Burton, Director of the Charleston Museum, who gave a splendid address on the history of the fort. This was followed by the assembly's singing of the National Anthem, led by Mrs. C. B. Huiet, Chaplain, Chairman of Music and a past Regent of the Chapter. Little Misses Lucia Clement and Julia Ravenel unveiled the tablet.

The invocation and benediction were pronounced by the Rev. Sumner Guerry, a descendant of General Wm. Moultrie. Besides Chapter members, many guests were present, some of whom were visiting Daughters from distant states, and also representatives of patriotic and civic organizations. The Chapter was happy to have with them Mrs. Fred M. Burnett, of Greenville, State Historian, S. C., D. A. R., who spoke a few cordial words complimenting the Chapter on having marked this historic spot. At the exercises the United States Flag was carried by Mrs. James H. Holmes, Flag Chairman—the State Flag by Mrs. E. Boykin Clement, Americanism Chairman, and the Moultrie Flag by Mr. J. C. Dillingham, President of the Moultrie-Thomson Victory Memorial Association.

Fort Johnson, named for Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor of the Carolinas under



FORT JOHNSON, RECENTLY MARKED BY REBECCA
MOTTE CHAPTER OF SOUTH CAROLINA

the Lord Proprietors, first served as a fort in 1704, when it successfully defended Charleston against an attack by a French Fleet, under DeFébourne. It is interesting to know that this building, erected in Revolutionary times as a powder magazine, was for years buried under a huge sand hill, which was a prominent look out for Confederates during the War between the States. Only within recent years has the sand hill been removed and the massive little brick building brought to light. The interior dimensions are ten by eighteen by eleven feet and the walls are nearly five feet thick. In placing this marker the Chapter has realized one of its ambitions.

SUSIE J. R. ALLAN, *Regent*.

New Bedford Chapter, New Bedford, Massachusetts.—An impressive service attended the dedication September 27, 1933, of the bronze tablet marking the Washington Memorial Grove of forty-eight trees, planted last year in Hazelwood Park by the New Bedford Chapter. A boulder, which is located a short distance from the wall on the east side of the roadway, bears the following inscription:

1732

1932

George Washington Memorial Grove
planted by the
New Bedford Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution.

The exercises opened with the assembly call by Alipio C. Bartholo, Jr., followed

by the invocation by Rev. John A. McClland. Mrs. W. Emery Hathaway, chairman Historic Spots, spoke of the trees as symbolical of the forty-eight living states of America and a connecting link between the past and the future. Mr. McClland, the next speaker, complimented the society on their energy in perpetuating the historical landmarks of the United States. "The farther we get from Washington and his era, the finer grows our perspective," he said. "Washington the man showed a breadth of spirit which it does us well to imitate, and it is a privilege to look back upon the days of these great men and stand in reverence of their character." The tablet was then unveiled by Mrs. Emma Anthony and Mrs. Emma Robbins, Charter members of the Chapter. Mrs. Joseph H. Handford, regent of the Chapter, presented the boulder and tablet to the city of New Bedford and it was accepted by Barney Papkin, member of the Park Board, on behalf of Mayor Ashley. Mr. Papkin congratulated the donors of the gift to the city. After the pledge to the Flag, the services closed with the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner," by Mr. Bartholo.



MEMBERS OF HANNAH WINTHROP CHAPTER

This boulder overlooks Clark's Cove which had a historical background during the Revolution because: various provocations and annoyances induced Sir Henry Clinton to dispatch Major-General Grey upon a military expedition against Bedford. This commander subsequently became Earl Grey. He landed with five thousand troops in boats at Clark's Cove, fearing to come up the river on account of the fort which guarded the harbor.

LUCY A. HANDFORD, *Regent*.

Elizabeth Clarke Hull Chapter, Ansonia, Connecticut, on Saturday, May 27, 1933, assisted by Boy and Girl Scouts, dedicated the last settlement and burying ground of the Paugasset Indians, a tribe of Pequots who lived in the lower Naugatuck Valley.

Impressive ceremonies were in charge of Mrs. Walter Spencer, Regent, Mr. Angelo Celotto, Scout Master, and Mrs. Charles Tillinghast, Scout Leader.

This memorial is the gift of Mrs. Mary Terry Clark, charter member and honorary Regent of the chapter, and her sister, Miss Flora L. Terry.

Since March merrily have the Boy Scouts worked with rake and hoe clearing the land and planting ten sturdy pine trees in memory of the ten Indians.

The Girl Scouts have planted wild and garden flowers.

The Scouts have accepted the responsibility of assisting the D. A. R. in the care of this sacred spot. It lies in the heart of the forest in Deerfield Lane overlooking Ansonia near the Ansonia-Woodbridge Highway.

The dedicatory address, written by Mrs. Clark, states a stone wall built by the Indians encloses this burying ground on four sides. A grand old maple marks the center, from which hang two signs, one bearing the inscription in raised letters:

INDIAN
BURYING
GROUND
1833

The other:

IN CARE OF
D. A. R.
GIRL SCOUTS
BOY SCOUTS
1933

Guarding the entrance are two stone posts inscribed by letters pressed into cement:

LAST SETTLEMENT
1833
PAUGASSETT INDIANS

A double gate of cedar connects these posts and over the gateway is the legend:

VIRTUE LONG HER WATCH SHALL KEEP
WHERE THE RED MEN'S ASHES SLEEP

There is a boulder nearby, inscribed

HERE LIVED JAMES AND EUNICE MACK,
JERRY MACK AND FOUR OTHER INDIAN MEN,
TWO SQUAWS, AND THREE CHILDREN.
IN 1833 MANY DIED OF SMALLPOX
AND THE HUTS WERE BURNED.

ADA D. WILLIAMS, *Ex-Regent*.

Michael Trebert Chapter, Port Angeles, Washington, dedicated a marker on April 15, 1934, to commemorate the discovery of Port Angeles Harbor, by Lieutenant Francisco Eliza. In 1791, Lieutenant Eliza, a Spanish navigator and explorer, out of a furious gale, rode into the calm and safety of the harbor; which, out of gratitude at his deliverance, he named Porto de Nuestra Senora de Los Angeles (Port of Our Lady of the Angels).

This is the fourth bronze marker which Michael Trebert Chapter has erected since its organization. One is to the memory of President Lincoln who designated Port Angeles a Government town; one to Captain Vancouver, for important discoveries in our vicinity; one to the memory of Dr. Lewis, a pioneer physician, who was instrumental in securing from the Government the gift of 160 acres of land for park pur-



MARKER COMMEMORATING THE DISCOVERY OF PORT ANGELES HARBOR. DEDICATED BY MICHAEL TREBERT CHAPTER, WASHINGTON

poses; and the Lieutenant Eliza marker. Preparations have all been made and arrangements completed for the placing of a bronze plate on our new Federal Building, the site for which was reserved by President Lincoln in 1862.

The Lieutenant Eliza marker is of heavy bronze, placed on a native granite boulder, and stands in a triangle of ground secured by the Chapter, for the purpose. The triangle is at the head of Lincoln Street, in a most advantageous position, on the Washington State Highway. After the dedication, by the regent, Mrs. James R. Harman, presentation was made by her, to the city. The marker committee was headed by Mrs. T. L. Harrington, Honorary Regent of Michael Trebert Chapter; ably assisted by

Mrs. T. F. Trumbull, in charge of landscaping; Mrs. Mott Sawyer, Mrs. G. R. Tradewell, and Mrs. J. L. Aldwell. A history of the marker and the work of obtaining it was given by Mrs. Harrington at the dedication; an address on Americanism was delivered by State Representative Nelson Neff; the unveiling of the marker was done by little Miss Barbara Jean Harman, and Henry J. Erickson, Junior, in Colonial dress. An evergreen wreath was placed by Patricia Lowndes, and the American flag by Harriet Sue Erickson; the Spanish Colors by Miss Margaret Jose, in the dress of a Spanish Senorita. Mayor Ralph C. Davis made the response for the city of Port Angeles.

ROBINA P. HARMAN, *Regent.*





ARMY OFFICERS AND NEW JERSEY D. A. R. REVIEW PARADE

D. A. R. Day at Camp Dix

ANNA M. BOICE

State Chairman, National Defense, Embodying Patriotic Education

IN THE scorching heat of one of July's hottest days, five hundred loyal Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey assembled at the Citizens' Military Training Camp, Camp Dix, where over nine hundred youths from New York, New Jersey, and Delaware were stationed.

We were the honored guests of Brig.-Gen. H. L. Laubach, who, with his daughter, his staff officers and their wives, greeted us at a delightful tea at the hostess house. Later we were escorted to the parade ground to review the regiment and to present the Good Citizenship Medals, for which purpose we had come to the camp on this eventful day.

The gold medal—the gift of Nova Cæsarea Chapter, of Newark, in honor of their Regent, Mrs. Henry C. Ward—was pinned by her upon the breast of Walter L. Hopkins, of New York City, who had been chosen as the outstanding student in camp on a basis of leadership, character, and military efficiency.

The Good Citizenship Medals, given by the National Defense Committee of the State of New Jersey in honor of Mrs. William A. Becker, National Chairman of National Defense Through Patriotic Education, were presented to those honored by Mrs. William J. Ward, State Regent of New Jersey. The gold medal was presented to Maurice C. Seligman, of Elberon; the silver medal to Morris M. Green, of Beach Haven; the bronze medal to Bruce Senarton, of Montclair. The competition for these medals was limited to New Jersey boys of the second, third, and fourth years, for outstanding record for citizenship.

The colors of the 18th Infantry, the 306th Infantry, and Camp Dix C. M. T. C. were carried in the parade that followed. The parade over, we were guests of the officers at a delicious supper in their mess hall. It was the end of a perfect day, a red letter day in the history of the State Society Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16th St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written on typewriter. Do not use pencil.
 2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
 3. All queries must be short and to the point.
 4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
 5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be sealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded. No letter asking the contributor to correspond direct to the writer will be forwarded.

Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only.

ANSWERS

13732. EPPES.—Colonel Francis Epps of Henrico Co. Va. mar. Ann, dau. of Henry & Katherine Isham of "Bermuda Hendred." Their chil. were Isham, Francis who d. 1734, William, Ann who mar. Wm. Kennon, Mary & Sarah. Would like to corres.—*Malcolm V. Balmer, Tuba City, Arizona.*

14448. WILSON.—The two Wilson sisters who were the wives of Andrew Taylor were Elizabeth (not Sarah) & Ann. Sarah Wilson mar. James Patton & they were the parents of Mary who mar. 1791 Gen. Nathaniel Taylor, who was the son of Andrew Taylor & his 2nd wife Ann Wilson. Thus Gen. Nath. Taylor & his wife Mary Patton were 1st cousins. Have much Wilson & Taylor data, also have conflicting names for the father of the Wilson Sisters, some data give the name as Alfred & some as John. Would like to corres.—*Mrs. Mary Hardin McCown, Johnson City, Tennessee.*

15057. COOKE.—"The Southeastern Mass. Genealogy" p. 1293, also 986; Jacob Cook son of Francis b. abt. 1618 in Holland, mar. 1st aft. June 1646, Deborah, dau. of Stephen Hopkins, who came in the *Mayflower* in 1620. One of the Signers of the Compact. Francis-Cooke mar. 2nd Nov. 1669 Elizabeth (Lettice) Shurtleff. His chil. were Eliz. b. 16 Jan. 1648, Caleb b. 29 Mch. 1651, Jacob b. 26 Mch. 1653, Mary b. 12 Jan. 1658, Martha b. 10 Mch. 1660, Francis b. 5 Jan. 1663, Ruth b. 17 Jan. 1666. Francis Cooke d. 1676 & his widow

remarried. In Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, page 301, David (son of Joseph 3) mar. Joanna, dau. of Joseph Hayward 1731 & had David b. 1732, Joseph b. 1734, Joanna b. 1735, Mehitable b. 1737, Lydia b. 1740, Rhoda b. 1742 mar. 1768 Ezra Whitman. Lydia mar. John Whitman & Joanna mar. Nathaniel Edson. In Mitchell's History it gives on p. 178 Joseph Hayward, son of John, had dau. Joanna who mar. 1731 David Snow.—*Mrs. Mary Merrill, 1293 Main St., Campello, Mass.*

14460. SNYDER.—John Snyder b. abt. 1767 mar. Mary Daugherty & his bro. Jacob mar. Mary's sister Lena Daugherty. Could my John have been a bro. of your Wm.? John Snyder & family lived in Cayuga N. Y. in 1802 as their dau. Sarah was b. then. Their other chil. were Daniel, Mary, Rebecca, Anne & Wm. Wright Snyder who mar. Catherine Champion. Would be glad to correspond.—*Mrs. Dora Snyder Morse, 58 Linwood Ave., Norwalk, Ohio.*

15049. FISHER.—William Fisher b. prob. in Sussex Co. N. J. 9 Apr. 1786 mar. 8 April 1806 in Greenwich Twp. Sussex Co. N. J. Catherine DeWitt who was b. 10 Jan. 1791 in N. J. "along the Delaware." She was a sister of Jacob & Peggy. Wm. Fisher & His wife supposedly moved to Northumberland Co. Pa. aft. their mar. & lived there until 1851 when they removed to Huron Co. O. Their chil. were Eliza who mar. Seth Tough, Mary who mar. John Titsworth, Moses who mar. Eliz. Morgan, John, Holloway, Margaret, Isaac DeWitt

who mar. Keturah Roadarmel, Naomi who mar. Daniel Yarick, Huldah who mar. 1st — Reed & 2nd — Polly, Ellen who mar. Wm. Loos, James D. who mar. Emaline Bates & Thursa Ann who mar. Andrew Fox. Was your Elizabeth Fisher a sister of this Wm.? Would be glad to correspond.—*Mrs. Dora S. Morse, 58 Linwood Ave., Norwalk, Ohio.*

PEABODY.—Deacon Francis Peabody (Francis 1, Isaac 2, Francis 3, John 4) was b. 21 Sept. 1715 at Middleton; mar. 26 March 1739 Margaret Knight who d. at Middleton, 27 Aug. 1806 aged 84 yrs. He d. 7 Dec. 1797. Their son Benj. b. 9 Aug. 1741 mar. 23 Sept. 1765 Hannah Balck who was b. 1746 & d. 25 Jan. 1821. He d. 19 Sept. 1820. He was an officer in the Rev. & afterwards a colonel in the Militia. Was at West Point at time of Arnold's treason. Was a Deacon in the Church. This was taken from the "Peabody Genealogy" pub. by Charles H. Pope 1909.—*Mrs. Katherine Peabody Girling, 753 Bluff St., Glencoe, Illinois.*

15102. WEIR-MORROW.—Samuel Frazey & wife Hester (or Esther) Morrow lived in Peters Twp., Franklin Co. Pa. 1903/8 when they appear to have sold out & removed to Zanesville, O. 1828/9 Samuel Frazey purchased the site of what is now Frazeyville, Muskingum Co. O. & died there 1840 in 61st yr. His wife Hester b. 13 July 1785 d. 26 July 1856, was admin. of his estate & she d. at the home of her son Samuel P. Frazey in Iowa. She is buried at Blairstown, Benton Co. Io. but no stone marks her grave. Samuel & Hester Morrow Frazey had 3 sons who mar. Weir sisters. Joel Frazey mar. Margaret Weir, b. 27 Mch. 1810 d. 5 Feb. 1863. Their chil. were Frank, missing in Civil War, Sarah & Marietta who d. 1907 & 1902 respectively unmar.; Guy Samuel, Civil War vet. who d. 1924 aged 84, buried in Frazeysburg Cemetery; Hans who d. yg.; Hester who d. yg.; Joel Frazey d. 1845 age 38 & his widow Margaret mar. John Tomlinson, 1797-1864. David Young Frazey mar. 1st Zeruah —, 2nd Maria Barnes & 3rd Hannah Weir, 15 March 1848. Chil. of 3rd. mar. were: Maria Virginia 5/22/1849-3/9/1923 mar. Thos. Carr; David Young, Jr. 9/25/1850-8/24/1853; Charles B. 6/20/1852-10/5/1905 mar. Lizzie Emrich;

Henrietta 2/11/1854-7/11/1922 mar. C. W. Seville; Lillie F. 10/24/1856-5/16/1860; & George Baldwin 4/14/185-. The 3rd bro. Samuel P. Frazey mar. Eliza Weir & she died 25 Feb. 1853 & is buried in Frazeysburg Cemetery. Their chil. were: George Washington 2/22/1845-6/26/1896 mar. Emily F. Newcomb; Flora Vernicia, 11/20/1853-8/20/1915 mar. A. D. Fuller; Samuel T. abt. 1851 went west; Romelia, Elizaetta & Charles F. H. died young. There are Weirs living at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.—*Mr. Hollis E. Frazey, 20 Eastchester Rd., New Rochelle, New York.*

BALL.—Moses Ball was the exec. & apparently the son of John Ball whose will was dated 18 March 1766 & recorded in Will Book B p. 422 Fairfax Co. Va. On 26 May 1748 Moses Ball patented 91 acres (Northern Neck Land Recs. F p. 288) on the branches of Four Mile Run, Fairfax Co. About one half of this tract is now in Arlington Co. & the rest in Fairfax. It adjoined on the south a tract of 166 acres lying on Four Mile Run & including in its limits the village of Glencarlyn which had been patented by John Ball 15 Jan. 1742 (N. N. Land Record F p. 57). Moses Ball's land adjoined on the west, land purchased by Col. George Washington 1775. Washington's Diaries & Letters mention Moses Ball several times. See Diaries 2 p. 366 & 3 p. 61; Writings (Ford) vol. 13 p. 157. Washington made Moses Ball a loan of 10 pounds to tide him over a difficulty. Ball referred to the debt in his will (Will Book F, p. 176, Fairfax Co.). The Will names wife Ann, son John & other chil. names not mentioned. Ann Ball, by the name of Mary Ann, united with her husband Moses in a mortgage 26 Aug. 1789 secured on the 91 acres. It is probable that John & Moses Ball were immigrants from East Jersey to Va. abt. 1740. A large New Jersey came to Va. abt. that time; see S. Gordon Smith in W. Va. Magazine of History vol. 3 p. 119. The Balls were from Essex Co. N. J. & apparently derive from ALLING BALL who came from Eng. with Davenport to Conn. & set. at New Haven abt. 1643. He mar. Dorothy Tuttle. Edward Ball, 1642-1720, settled at Stamford, Conn., removed to Newark N. J.; was one of the Founders of Newark; Sheriff of Essex Co. Married 1664 Abigail Blatchley or Blakeslee. Their

chil. were: Joseph, will dated 24 Apr. 1733 (Liber B, p. 427 Essex Recs.); Thomas, will d. 19 Mch. 1742/3. Liber D p. 197, mentions son Moses; Moses will d. 28 Mch. 1747, Liber E, p. 36. Mentions cousins (nephews?) Caleb Ball, John Ball & bros. Joseph, Caleb & Thomas. Caleb Ball of Hanover, Morris Co. N. J. Gentleman, will dated 25 July 1748, Liber 6, p. 34, Morris Co. Records. 24 May 1739 the inventory of John Crane, Hanover, Morris Co. N. J. was made by John Ball. Liber C, p. 262. John Ball patented 431/4 acres "Ogden's Right" 29 Dec. 1724 in Essex, N. J. on Third River.—*Mrs. Elizabeth S. Nelson, Glencarlyn, Virginia.*

ELLIS-DOWNINGS.—William Ellis of Va. was b. in Lunenburg Co. Va. 1755 & died in Talbot Co. Ga. 1823, son of Thomas Ellis & his 1st wife Martha Ivens. Thomas Ellis mar. 2nd Nancy Bradley of Va. There were eighteen or twenty chil. in the two unions. Will be glad to correspond.—*Mrs. Mary Ellis Pickett, Liberty, Texas.*

15021. PRIEST.—Degory Priest had two daughters namely: Mary who died 1689 mar. 1630 Phineas Pratt who d. 19 Apr. 1680. Their chil. were John who mar. Ann Barker; Samuel who mar. Mary Barker; Daniel, Peter, Joseph who mar. Dorcas Folger Aaron b. abt. 1654 who mar. 1st Sarah Pratt & 2nd Sarah Wright Cummings; Mary who mar. John Swann(?) & Marcy. Sarah 2nd dau. of Degory Priest mar. John Coombs & had chil. Francis who mar. 1st Deborah Morton & 2nd Mary Barker Pratt. Refs: Mayflower Descendant vol. 2, p. 18.—*Mrs. W. E. Emery, 110 N. Spooner St., Madison, Wisconsin.*

15901. WELLS.—If you will write' to Dr. G. Harlan Wells, 1627 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa., he may be able to help you.—*Mrs. Raymond Wells, Homer, New York.*

15114. HASSINGER.—John was the son of Jacob & Elizabeth Hassinger and John Conrad & Eve were the parents of Catherine Bobb wife of John Hassinger. They are buried in the Old Hassinger Cemeteries in Snyder Co. Pa. Have documentary proof of these statements.—*Mrs. Charlotte Bobb Stevens, 56 Burlington Ave., Rochester, N. Y.*

15112b. SEELEY.—Deacon Ebenezer Seeley, 1761-1842 (grave in Easton Co. Ct.)

mar. 1782 Anna, dau. of John & Anna Cooley. Ebenezer was the son of Capt. Nathaniel Seeley, 1726-1810 who mar. in Fairfield 14 Jan. 1747/8 Rebecca, d. 16 Feb. 1773 dau. of Ebenezer & Sarah Hubbel. Capt. Nathaniel was the son of Nathaniel Seeley, 22 June 1701, bp. at Christ Ch. Fairfield d. 27 Mch. 1786 at Stratfield, mar. Eliz. who d. 11 Dec. 1781 age 79 at Stratfield, dau. of Jos. Jackson. His father Nathaniel Seeley b. 24 May 1678 whose will was dated 5 Apr. 1703 & prob. 13 Mch. 1703 mar. Hannah Odell 1679-1756, was the son of Lt. Nathaniel Seeley b. abt. 1650. Inventory of his estate 2 Dec. 1688 & distribution 2 Apr. 1703. Mar. Hannah & res. at Fairfield. Lt. Nathaniel was the son of Capt. Nathaniel Seely who d. 19 Dec. 1675, slain or mortally wounded in the "Naragansett Swamp Fight." He mar. 1st 1649 Mary dau. of Benj. & Mary Bateman Turney, & 2nd 1674 Eliz. (Burr) Olmstead Gilbert. His father Capt. Robert Seeley, b. in Eng. abt. 1600 came to Mass. abt. 1630 with Gov. Winthrop. Was one of the orig. settlers of Watertown. He lived 4 yrs. in Huntington, L. I. bef. his mysterious death in 1667 prob. in N. Y. City. Refs.: "Capt. Robert Seeley & His Descendants" by Willard S. Morse.—*Miss Frances H. Seeley, 540 West 122d St., New York City.*

15293. KELLER.—Have a chart of this branch of the Keller family back to 1747. This family settled near North Manlius, in Madison Co. near Kirkville. Would like to exchange records.—*Capt. Charles G. Mead, 29 Morrill Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

QUERIES

15320. LEWIS.—Wanted parentage, Rev. rec. & names of chil. of Thomas Lewis of Va. Wanted also parentage of John Lewis prob. of Augusta Co. Va. who mar. Margaret Thompson.—*J. H. K.*

15321. KING.—Wanted parentage & all infor. possible of John King & of his wife Isabella of Augusta Co. Va. John's will dated 1798 was prob. 26 Mch. 1804. Wanted his Rev. rec. also. His chil. were John, Wm., Margaret, Charity, a dau. who mar. Wm. Anderson, Isabel mar. 10 July 1776 James Anderson, Mary or Polly who mar. 28 Apr. 1790 Ezekiel Cooper.—*E. P. H. McC.*

15322. **SHERMAN.**—Wanted parentage, place & date of birth of Amos Sherman, settler of Ohio Co. W. Va. or of Washington Co. Pa. Drum Major in War 1812. Mar. Sarah, dau. of Wm. Whitham, a native of Cecil Co. Md. abt. 1807/8 presumably in Ohio Co. W. Va.—*M. P. M.*

15323. **BARR.**—Wanted ances. of Mary Barr b. 1782 d. 1861, Ashland Co. Ohio mar. 1801 Brooke Co. W. Va. Abraham Doty b. 1779, Somerset Co. N. J., son of Peter & Catherine Powelson Doty of Somerset & Morris Cos. N. J. Chil. of Abraham & Mary Doty were James, Peter, Elizabeth (Stone), John, Joseph, Martha (Hough), Jackson Samuel (Emeline Cordell), Mary (Brown), Sarah & Jane (McCammon).

(a) **CORDELL.**—Wanted all infor. possible of Adam Cordell b. 1757 d. 1811 mar. Elizabeth — b. 1762 & lived in Loudoun Co. Va. Had known chil. Adam who mar. Catherine Slater, Wm., Jacob & Samuel who mar. Catherine Carnes.

(b) **CARNES.**—Wanted parentage & birthplace of Catherine Carnes b. 1797 Loudoun Co. Va. d. 1859 Ashland Co. Ohio mar. abt. 1814 Loudoun Co. Va. Samuel Cordell —.—*A. J. H.*

15324. **YATES-YETTS.**—Wanted all infor. possible, especially parentage of Wm. Yates or Yetts of Northampton Co. Pa. He was a Ranger on the Frontier bef. 1783 & prob. removed to York Co. Pa. abt. 1794 & settled in Menallen Twp. later Bendersville, now Adams Co. Pa. according to an 1801 court rec.—*M. P. C.*

15325. **WILKES.**—Wanted to corres. with desc. of John Wilkes b. in Eng., came to New York in 17—. His chil. were Squire, Ira, John, Nathan, Abigail, all born in N. Y. "on the Susquehanna," county not given. Squire Wilkes had chil. John, James, Ira, Phoebe, Rebecca, George, Sarah, Ruth & Joseph. Ira Wilkes had 13 chil. but only the name of one is known, William. Ira was b. in N. Y. in 1800, in 1817 he went to Ohio, & in 1886 he was still living there. Wanted dates names of wives & Rev. recs., if any, in line.—*A. T. N.*

15326. **CLORE.**—Wanted ances. of Jeremiah Clore & also of his wife Jane Deere. Their son H. P. Clore mar. Mary Mounts & their dau. Fanny mar. J. W., son of Pat Henry White & his wife Lucy Tate Gill. Pat Henry White came to U. S. A. from

Ireland bet. 1800/34 & lived in Madison Co. Va. Mary was the dau. of Providence Mounts & his wife Jane McGoffin.—*O. J. P.*

15327. **SCHUYLER.**—Wanted names, dates, places of birth & death of parents of Maria Schuyler, gr. dau. of Gen. Philip Schuyler, who was b. in N. Y. State in 1822 mar. 1844 Daniel Timmerman. Died in Coopersville, Mich. 12 Oct. 1855. Wanted also names of her bros. & sis.

(a) **TIMMERMAN.**—Wanted names, dates, places of b. & d. of parents, names of bros. & sis. of Daniel Timmerman b. N. Y. State 17 May 1817 mar. Maria Schuyler. Daniel Timmerman was a decs. of a man whose name was changed by accident when he enlisted in Rev. War. His correct name was supposed to have been Zimmerman. Any infor. of this fam. will be greatly appreciated.—*L. S. R.*

15328. **STEELE-CRAWFORD.**—Wanted Rev. rec. of Adam Steele who mar. 1785 in Penna. Margaret Crawford. Wanted also parentage, dates & Rev. rec. of father of Margaret Crawford.—*M. S. T.*

15329. **ADAMS-JENKS.**—Wanted ances. of Lucy Adams who mar. Dr. Isaac Jenks abt. 1828 & lived at Rodman, Jefferson Co. N. Y.

(a) **PETERSON.**—Wanted dates of b., mar. & d. of Elizabeth, dau. of Peter Peterson & gr. dau. of Anthony Peterson of N. Y. State who mar. Isaac Howland abt. 1800. Wanted ances. of Isaac Howland. Was he a desc. of John Howland who came in the *Mayflower*?—*F. M. W.*

15332. **BEALE.**—Wanted parentage, with their place of res., names of his wife & chil. of John Beale b. 11 Nov. 1781 d. 26 Sept. 1825 in Somerset, Pa. As I am compiling a Beale gen. will appreciate any other data on this fam.—*F. B. S. H.*

15333. **TISDALE-SMITHSON.**—Wanted all infor. possible of Henry Tisdale b. 2 Aug. 1777 in Va. mar. 9 July 1807 Frances Smithson. He was appointed a mem. of the State Board of Va. at first meeting of Board of Trustees 17 Mch. 1817. Was made a Lieut. in the room of Lyddall Bacon in War of 1812. Would like to corres. with desc.—*G. T. H.*

15334. **BRADFORD.**—Wanted parentage of Abner B. Bradford b. Brandywine Hd. 1758. Enlisted New Castle Co. Del. 5 Aug. 1775/6. Mar. Rachel Baldwin in Holy

Trinity (Old Swedes) Ch. Wilmington, Del. 2 May 1777. Died in Armstrong Co. Pa. 22 Feb. 1841. He mar 2nd Mary Huston, a widow; & third Elizabeth Long. There were chil. of all three marriages.—*H. B. F.*

15335. **BYRD.**—Wanted date of birth & parentage of David Byrd b. in Westmoreland Co. Va. mar. Jane Morehead & moved to Tenn. where his eleventh child, Pleasant Byrd was b. 1822. Pleasant, his widowed mother & other sons were later in Ala.

(a) **PATRICK-PATRICH.**—Henry Patrick lived in Orangeburg Dist. S. Car. during Rev. mar. 1st Sarah — & 2nd Mary —. Wanted maiden names of his wives, dates of the marriages & names of their chil.

(b) **LEE.**—Wanted parentage of Andrew Lee b. in N. J. served in S. Car. militia in Rev. died in Edgefield Co. S. Car. 1796. He mar. 1774 Nancy Ann dau. of Russell Wilson.

(c) **CHASE.**—Wanted parentage of Anna Chase b. in Kensington, N. H. who mar. Samuel Hanson of Dover, N. H. at Medbury 20 Nov. 1787.—*M. P. H.*

15336. **FREEBORN-FREEBOURNE.**—Wanted all infor. possible of the Freeborn Fam. who came to America abt. 1634. Wm. Freeborn mar. Mary — & went from Salem, Mass. with Roger Williams to found Providence, R. I. Did Wm. have son Gideon?

(a) **WILLOUGHBY.**—Wanted all infor. possible of the Willoughby Fam. & would like to corres. with desc.—*E. L. B.*

15330. **BUCHANAN.**—Wanted parentage with dates of b. mar. & d. & all infor. possible of ances. of John Buchanan b. 1730 Lancaster Co. Pa. & d. 1795 Washington Co. Pa. He was in the French & Indian War 1755 also in Rev. Mar. 1766 in Christ Church Phila. Pa. Mary, dau. of Thomas &

Jane Ross. Their chil. were John, Thomas, David, Joseph, Samuel b. 1773 in Charles Co. Md., Mary, George, Ross, Margaret b. 1779 Cumberland Co. Pa. & d. 1829 in Harrison Co. O. mar. John L. Baker b. 1777 in Pa. & d. 1847 in Harrison Co. Ohio.

(a) **ROSS.**—Wanted parentage, dates & all infor. possible of ances. of Thomas Ross who d. 1812 Cumberland Co. Pa. Was Rev. sol. Mar. Jean or Jane —. Their chil. were John, Samuel, Margaret, Mary who mar. 1766 John Buchanan.

(b) **KARR.**—Wanted parentage, dates & all infor. of ances. of John Karr & also of his wife —. He set. in Lanc. Co. Pa. 1760 & was in the Rev. 1780/81. His son John Karr b. 1776 d. 1850 in Knox Co. O. He mar. Eliz. b. 1780 d. in Knox Co. O. dau. of Christian Brollier b. 1757/60 who was the son of Christian Brollier, 1730-1775, from France. They had a large family among the chil. was John Karr b. 1809 Somerset Co. Pa. d. 1894 Knox Co. O. mar. 1830 Delilah Ayres 1811-1846; mar. 2nd 1847 Eliz. Rickey Winterringer b. 1824 Mt. Holly Knox Co. O. & d. 1898, dau. of John & Sally Byram Winterringer.

(c) **WINTERRINGER-CHATWIN.**—Wanted parentage with dates of Bernard or Barnet Winterringer & also of his wife Sarah Chatwin whom he mar. 6 Dec. 1760 in Swedes Ch. Phila. Pa. He was an emigrant from Moravia in 1760.—*D. C. Y.*

15331. **COX.**—Wanted parentage with their places of birth of Moses & Aaron Cox twin bros. who were b. 17 Oct. 1783 & mar. Tiletha & Tabitha Crawford, twin sisters b. 6 Nov. 1793. Moses Cox mar. Tilitha Crawford in Ga. 15 Dec. 1808 & lived at one time in Henry Co. Ga. Wanted also parentage of the Crawford sisters.—*C. J. C.*



Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Roane County, East Tennessee

KATHERINE KEOGH WHITE

THESE graves of the Revolutionary soldiers in Roane County, Tennessee, are, for the most part unmarked. I found several which had local stone slabs as markers but the years have scaled away the names and date, leaving mere outlines of the lettering. These soldiers are the ones that flocked to this section of the Wilderness to locate land grants for service in the years between 1784 to 1800. All are found in private graveyards, and usually on the land grant of the first owner. These graves are certified by old residents, who have personal knowledge of their location.

I find the same conditions in other counties that I have gone into seeking graves of the Revolutionary soldier.

Acree, Crenaames, private, Maryland Line; pension from Roane county, October 8, 1819, age 87 years; enlisted in 1776. Buried in Bowers graveyard.

Acree, James, private, Virginia Line; received Bounty Warrant. Buried in Bowers graveyard.

Allen, James, private, 6th Virginia Regiment. Buried south side of Old Stage Road.

Akin, James, private, North Carolina Line; pension, February 15, 1831, age 74. Buried six miles south of Kingston.

Beatty, Hugh. Buried on Little Emory River, on Sellers farm.

Blevens, David, private, Virginia Line. Buried in Cave Creek Cemetery.

Blackwell, Jesse, private, Virginia Line. Buried six miles from Kingston on the south side of Old Stage Road.

Bowman, John, Kentucky Militia, 1778-83. Buried on the southside of the river in Stockton Valley Cemetery. Pension, private, in Virginia Line, April 23, 1823, age 81.

Bowman, Thomas, brother to the above, buried in the same cemetery.

Blackwell, David, private, Virginia Militia; pension, March 4, 1831, age 75. Buried six miles from Kingston on the Old Stage Road.

Barnett, Carter, private, North Carolina Line; pension March 4, 1831, age 71 years. Buried south side of Old Stage Road, Kingston.

Burns, Laird, South Carolina Line; pension March 4, 1831, age 78. Buried south side Old Stage Road, Kingston.

Boyd, William, private, North Carolina Line; pension March 4, 1831, age 73. Buried Kingston.

Brakshears, Morris, private in Maryland Line; pension June 15, 1833, age 78. Buried at Kingston, Old Stage Road.

Clark, Benjamin, private, Virginia Militia. Buried at Kingston, south side Old Stage Road.

Cox, John, private, Virginia Militia; pension February 19, 1833, age 76 years.

Chapman, Benjamin, private in Maryland Line; pension February 15, 1833, 74 years.

Clack, Spencer, private, Virginia Line. Buried five miles east of Harriman by the side of the Pike. (Clack's Gap is named after him.)

Campbell, James, private in North Carolina Militia; pension March 4, 1831, age 77. Buried in Paint Rock Church cemetery.

Crumbless, Thomas, private in John Sevier's regiment in King's Mountain battle. Buried in Crumbless's graveyard. Grave well marked.

Crow, Robert, private, Virginia Line. Buried in Robinson's graveyard on Emory River near Webster. Pension March 1, 1823, age 84 years.

Carroll, William, private, North Carolina Line; pension March 4, 1831, age 79 years. Buried in Robinson's Cemetery, near Webster.

DeArmond, James, marker; buried in DeArmond's graveyard, on Little Emory River.

Denny, Davis C. Buried on Emory River near Webster.

Evans, Samuel, private, Virginia Line; pension January 15, 1819, 71 years.

- Evans, Ordin, private, Virginia Line; pension February 23, 1833, 78 years.
- Fuller, George, Sr., private, North Carolina Line; pension April 27, 1825, age 77 years. Buried in Paint Rock Church cemetery.
- Gardinhire, Jacob. Buried near Kingston.
- Gerron, Solmon. Buried one mile east of Harriman Home Farm. (In his pension statement his name is spelled Solomon Geron, North Carolina Militia, pension 1825, age 76 years.)
- Gullick, Race. Buried in Puryear's graveyard.
- Hembree, Joel. Baried in Hembree's graveyard, near Carduff.
- Henly, David, private, North Carolina Line. Buried on Poplar Creek in Henly's graveyard.
- Hyden, William, private in Virginia Militia; pension February 19, 1834, age 73 years. Buried near the Harriman Home Farm Cemetery.
- Hood, John, private, Virginia Line; bounty warrant for service. Buried in Wolf Creek burying ground. His home was burned by Benedict Arnold.
- Ives, Thomas, private in the North Carolina Line; pension in 1833. Buried in Wolf Creek cemetery.
- Ingram, George. Buried in Cane Creek cemetery. Served in Virginia Militia from Norfolk, Va.
- Landrum, Thomas, private in the North Carolina Militia; pension September 28, 1833, age 74 years. Buried in Wolf Creek cemetery.
- Liles, Robert, private, North Carolina Militia. Buried in Wolf Creek cemetery.
- Liles, David, private in North Carolina Militia, brother to Robert above; pension February 15, 1833, age 84. Buried in Wolf Creek cemetery.
- Lain, Charles, sergeant, Virginia Line; pension March 4, 1931, age 75. Buried in Kingston, Old Stage Road cemetery.
- Miller, Adam, private, South Carolina Militia; pension April 9, 1834, age 75 years. Buried near Harriman Home Farm.
- Mead, William, Virginia Line; bounty warrant. Buried at Post Oak Springs, where there are seven Revolutionary soldiers, three being marked.
- Moore, William. Was in King's Mountain battle; badly wounded, but lived to 1826. Buried at Post Oak Spring cemetery.
- McClellan, Abram. Buried at Post Oak Springs cemetery.
- McCoy, Annenius. Buried at Post Oak cemetery.
- McCowan, John, private, Virginia Line; bounty warrant. Buried at Wolf Creek cemetery.
- McElwee, James; served under Colonel Campbell in the King's Mountain battle. Buried near Caney Creek on Bowers Farm.
- McNatt, John, private in South Carolina Line; pension October 19, 1833, age 70. Buried in Wolf Creek cemetery.
- McNeal, James. Buried on Muddy Creek in Loudon County.
- Marney, Amos, private, Virginia Line; pension September 20, 1833, age 74 years. Buried on Riley's Creek.
- Morgan. Buried in Kingston.
- Nail, Nicholas, private in Virginia Line; bounty warrant for service. Buried in Chitico Creek graveyard.
- Osburn, Nathaniel. Buried in Chitico Creek graveyard.
- Overton, Robert and Joseph, are buried in Hind's Creek cemetery. Both in the Virginia Militia.
- Phillips, Clemmon, private in North Carolina Line; July 20, 1833, age 90 years. Buried on Little Emory River.
- Pryor, Matthias, private in the North Carolina Militia; pension March 4, 1831, age 75 years. Buried on Little Emory River.
- Rector, Cumberland, private in Virginia Line. Buried in Hendricks graveyard on Tennessee River.
- Rector, Uriah, private in Virginia Line; pension March 9, 1824, age 78 years. Buried in Post Oak Springs cemetery.
- Roberts, Zachias; lived on Clinch River and is buried somewhere on that farm.
- Rogers, James, private in the Rockingham (Va.) Militia, pension, 1835. Buried in Kingston.
- Souter, Tandy, North Carolina Line. Buried on Hargrave Street, Harriman.
- Souter (or Souder), Ullick. Buried at Swan Pond cemetery.

Soivoly, Thomas; lived on the north side of the Clinch river at head of Riley's Creek and is buried in that cemetery.

Sullins, Nathan. Buried in Sullins' graveyard on Poplar Creek.

Stone, John, captain. Buried near the Town Creek, Loudon County.

Sherrill, Adam, private in the King's Mountain battle and at Boyd's Creek, where he was wounded. Buried at the Hickory Tree cemetery.

Young, James. Buried in Kingston.

Young, Isham, private in the Georgia Line; pension February 15, 1831, age 74. Buried in Kingston.

Woody, John, private in North Carolina Cavalry; pension February 23, 1833, age 77. Buried in Riley's Creek cemetery.

Wyatt, Edward, Virginia Line; bounty warrant. Buried on Little Emory River.

Walker, Samuel, captain, Virginia Line; pension April 26, 1818, age 80; died July 6, 1830. Buried at Post Oak Springs. Well marked.

Walker, John, private in Captain Walker's company; pension April 27, 1818, age 79; died July 7, 1829. Buried at Cane Creek cemetery. He has a brother, James Walker, buried in Cave Creek cemetery, and both supposed to be the brothers of Captain Samuel Walker.

White, Richard and William, brothers, are buried in the Brafley's Church graveyard. Service in the Virginia Line.

White, William. Buried in Old Shiloh cemetery, on Riley's Creek.



The Magazine Mail Bag

Extracts from a letter sent out recently by Mrs. L. K. McAlpin, State Magazine Chairman, to Illinois "Daughters":

"Good News! A two year subscription for \$3. This announcement comes from Mrs. Labat, who is our National Magazine chairman. Fancy this, with codes forcing prices higher—how does she do it? We suspect it is the ingenuity of our expert staff personnel of which Miss Natalie Lincoln is the good fairy editor.

Most important is financing by advertising—the handmaiden of progress. Mrs. Puryear demonstrates this. What are you doing to help? Well, you can read the ads at your meetings. Try Dromedary Gingerbread Mix and you can't fail. It's delicious! We have bought the Binders to hold our Library D. A. R. Magazine. We hope to get the Bronze Flag Holders. We have tried pins and stationary of Caldwell and some years ago we were guests at the Willard Hotel. We recommend all these.

The D. A. R. Magazine makes the best gift of all. It is for the family and if you lay aside \$1 for the next three months, it's yours. Have you read the September issue? Mrs. Magna's inspiring message resulted in many Constitution Day celebrations. Her ideas challenge response.

Are you a "stamp fan"? Then you enjoyed Stanley King's article "Great Events on United States Postage Stamps." There have been 50 special issues of stamps in the last 40 years. This story will surprise you.

Those "D. A. R. Tours for Tourists" are full of romance and thrill and decidedly economical when you go by proxy. All in one magazine. Try to catch the spirit if you want to make yourself necessary to your Chapter and to your Country. Better Films Resumé are helpful. Chapter activities suggest ideas. The missing link in our ancestral chain may be found in Mrs. Ramsburgh's new list. Do you know the N. S. D. A. R. Officers? You will find their names in every issue. Get acquainted with them. SUBSCRIBE NOW!"

Records from the "Family Register" West Branch Monthly Meeting

Miami County, Ohio

Copied by LINDSAY M. BRIEN

(Data omitted from September and October Magazines)

Anna Mendenhall, b. 10-3 mo. 1805; d. 8-8 mo. 1891, Flat Rock, Ind.
Ruth Mendenhall (Ballinger), b. 15-12 mo. 1806; d. 20-5 mo. 1864.
Eunice Mendenhall (Kendall), b. 3-12 mo. 1808; d. 23-12 mo. 1890.
Rachel Mendenhall (Compton), b. 6-12 mo. 1810.
Joseph Mendenhall, b. 14-2 mo. 1814.

* * * * *

John Mote, b. 4-4 mo. 1767; Columbiana Co., Ga., son of David and Dorcas Mote.
Rachel, his wife, b. 12-5 mo. 1772; dau. of Daniel Mote of Ga.

David Mote, b. 1793; died young.
Elizabeth Mote (Commons), b. 7-3 mo. 1795.
John Mote, b. 31-12 mo. 1797.
David Mote, b. 22-12 mo. 1800; d. 1877 in Ill.
Rachel Mote (Commons), b. 30-1 mo. 1804; d. 5 mo. 1827.
Daniel Mote, b. 8-12 mo. 1808.
Anna S. Mote (Jones), b. 7-4 mo. 1811.
Rebecca Mote (Jay), b. 17-9 mo. 1814; d. 1837.
Mary Mote, b. 19-7 mo. 1818; d. 1858, unmarried.

* * * * *

John Thomas Sr., Newberry District, S. Car.

Ann, his wife, Lawrence District, S. Car.
Elizabeth Thomas (Brooks), b. 3-3 mo. 1787.
Isaiah Thomas, b. 30-7 mo. 1791; d. 1862.
Ann Thomas (Mendenhall), b. 20-2 mo. 1794.
John Thomas, b. 5-7 mo. 1796; d. 28-12 mo. 1884, Ind.
George Thomas, b. 20-7 mo. 1798.
William Thomas, b. 14-8 mo. 1801.
Sarah Thomas (Hollingsworth), b. 5-12 mo. 1810.

* * * * *

Francis Jones, b. 18-7 mo. 1778, son of Francis of Georgia.

Mary, his wife, b. 7-4 mo. 1782.
Rachel Jones (Thomas), b. 29-8 mo. 1806; d. 1848.
David Jones, b. 22-8 mo. 1809.
Allen Jones, b. 2-6 mo. 1812.
Rebecca Jones (Wilson), b. 24-11 mo. 1814.

* * * * *

Evan Thomas, b. 18-5 mo. 1775; son of Isaac and Mary Thomas.

Sarah, his wife, b. 29-11 mo. 1793, daughter of David Cox.
Mary Thomas, b. 23-12 mo. 1809.
Sarah Thomas, b. 15-5 mo. 1812.
Evan Thomas, b. 14-10 mo. 1814.
Elizabeth Thomas, b. 24-3 mo. 1817.
John D. Thomas, b. 22-5 mo. 1820.
Joanna Thomas, b. 25-2 mo. 1823.
Nancy Thomas, b. 18-1 mo. 1826.
Jesse Thomas, b. 7-1 mo. 1833.
This family moved to Wabash, Ind.

* * * * *

Nimrod Brooks, b. 9-8 mo. 1782; d. 5-10 mo. 1855.

Elizabeth, his wife, b. 3-3 mo. 1787; dau. of Thomas Sr. and Ann, his wife.
Mary Brooks, b. 15-12 mo. 1806.
Susan Brooks, b. 24-1 mo. 1809.
Daniel Brooks, b. 13-4 mo. 1811.
Ann Brooks, b. 23-8 mo. 1814.

John Brooks, b. 6-7 mo. 1817.

Larkin Brooks, b. 12-1 mo. 1820.

Jesse Brooks, b. 20-10 mo. 1822.

Henry Brooks, b. 20-10 mo. 1825.

This family moved to Mississinewo, Ind.

* * * * *

Samuel Davis b. 20-2 mo. 1785; son of Abiathar Davis.

Dorcas, his wife, b. 18-9 mo. 1784; d. 29-5 mo. 1841, dau. of Samuel Jones.

Keziah Davis, b. 8-9 mo. 1807.

Riley Davis, b. 16-5 mo. 1809; d. 4-1 mo. 1885.

Lindley Davis, b. 8-1 mo. 1811; d. —.



Marriage Records of the Katsbaan Church, New York

Sept. 1, 1735—

*Christian Bekker, j.m., and Anna Emmerich, j.d., both residing in the county of Albany.

Apr. 6, 1736—

Henrich Marten, j.m., and Lisbeth Emmerich, both born and residing at West Camp.

May 3, —

*Hiermonyus Falkenburg, j.m., living in the county of Albany and Maria Myers, j.d., born and living in the county of Ulster.

Nov. 20, 1738—

John Michel Blank and Marietje Merkel, both residing in the town of Ulster.

Nov. 24, 1739—

*Henrich Mesig, j.m., born in the Camp and living in the Manor of Livingston and Elizabeth Graat, j.d., born in the Camp and living at Katskil.

Oct. 6, 1742—

*Hans Jury Hommel, j.m., and Margriet Fiero, j.d.

Dec. 25, 1742—

*Willem van Orden, j.m., and Sarah Du Bois, j.d.

Dec. 26, 1742—

Johannes Dits, j.m., and Maria Overbagh.

Dec. 27, 1742—

*Jacob Schumacher, j.m., and Lisbeth Reghtmeyer, j.d.

Apr. 4, 1743—

Christian Overbach, j.m., and Sarah du Bois, j.d., born in Katskil and residing in Albany county.

May 23, 1743—

*John West, j.m., residing in the county of Albany and Catherine Osterhoudt, widow of Cornelius Persen, residing in the county of Ulster.

Oct. 30, 1743—

*Willem Cooper and Sara Schut, both residing in the county of Albany.

Mar. 26, 1744—

Jurian Jong, j.m., and Marietje Emmerich, j.d., both residing in the county of Albany.

June 25, 1744—

Willem Burhans, junior, j.m., and Catherine Deffenpoort, j.d., both residing under the jurisdiction of Kingston.

Sept. 10, 1744—

*Willem Brown, widower of Christina Meyer and Elizabeth Jong.

Sept. 4, 1748—

*Johannes Hommel, widower of Anna Maria Snyder, j.d., both residing in Ulster county.

Sept. 5, 1748—

John Fendell, j.m., and Elizabeth Monk, both born in old England and living in Saugerties.

Mar. 28, 1749—

*Jan Brink, j.m., and Grietje Wolven, j.d., both born and residing in Kingston.

—, 1751—

*Jacob Leeman, j.m., and Margriet Schram, j.d., both residing in the county of Albany.

Mar. 31, 1752—

*Michel Vinger, j.m., born in Reinbeck and residing in Livingston Manor and Margriet Moschier, j.d., born in Dutchess county.

Oct. 6, 1753—

*Simon Rochefelder, j.m., born in Germany and residing in the Camp and Anna Beer, j.d., born and residing in the county of Albany.

Apr. 14, 1754—

Willem Frolich, j.m., and Annatje Wels, j.d., both born and living in Kingston.

Apr. 15, 1754—

*Henrich Schut, j.m., and Grietje Osterhoudt, widow of Peter Le Bontie.

Apr. 16, 1754—

Herman Frits, j.m., and Christina Moschier, j.d., both living in the county of Albany.

Oct. 4, 1754—

Johannes Jonk, j. m., and Annatje Dederick.

Oct. 4, 1754—

*Christoffel Medler, j.m., and Lena Rapelje, j.d., both living under the jurisdiction of Kingston.

July 6, 1755—

*Petrus van Wormer, j.m., born in the county of Albany and Catherine Burhans, j.d., born in Saugerties.

Oct. 10, 1756—

*Pieter Schaart, j.m., and Anntje Bakker, j.d.

Apr. 10, 1757—

*Tobias Meyer and Catherine Louw.

Apr. 10, 1757—

Christian Wenne, j.m., and Maria Dewit, j.d.

Apr. 10, 1757—

*Cornelius Osterhoudt and Maria Meyer, widow of Christian Meyer, jr.

Sept. 9, 1759—

*Jacobus duBois, j.m., and Margariet Bevier. Ezechiel de Wit and Maria Keller.

Apr. 6, 1760—

Apr. 8, 1760—

*Joseph Martin, j.m., and Dorothea Sax, j.d., both residing under the jurisdiction of Albany.

July 7, 1760—

Paulus Peele widower, and Sarah Osterhoudt, widow of Johannes Burhans both of Ulster county.

Dec. 27, 1760—

Johan Jurg Blank, j.m., and Anna Margretha Shoe, j.d., both of Ulster county.

Dec. 27, 1761—

*John Harris, j.m., born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and Annatje Post, j.d., born and residing in Ulster county.

Apr. 13, 1762—

Frans Jacobus Muller, j.m., born in Germany and Annatje Falkenburg, born in Church-land, both residing there.

May 13, 1762—

Christian Sachs, j.m., and Susanna Moshier, j.d.

There are no records of marriages from 1762-1780.

Jul. 31, 1780—

*Michel Patterson and Catherine Osterhoudt, living at Saugerties.

Aug. 10, 1780—

*Samuel Osterhoudt, j.m., of Kingston and Margriet Edwood of Albany.

Sept. 10, 1780—

*Christian Fiero, widower, and Hillette Schoonmaker, widow Burhans, both living at Saugerties.

Sept. 19, 1780—

*Pieter Schoonmaker and Martje Wolff.

Oct. 28, 1780—

*David van Bergen, j.m., of Albany county and Caty Newkerk of Ulster county living at Catskill.

Nov. 9, 1780—

*John Brink, Jr., and Sara Schoonmaker, both of Ulster county.

Nov. 19, 1780—

*Gerrit van Keuren, j.m., and Margriet Slegt, both of Kingston.

Dec. 21, 1780—

*Christoffel Langjaar, j.m., and Marya Conys, j.d., both born in Kingston and residing at Plattekill.

Dec. 31, 1780—

*Abraham Hoffman, j.m., of Kingston and Rachel du Bois, j.d., of Albany county, living at Catskill.

Jan. 1, 1781—

Johannis Thietzel, j.m., of Germany and Rosina Fiero, j.d.

Jan. 2, 1781—

*Abraham Phenix, j.m., of Hurley and Mary Brown, born in England and living at Woodstock.

Jan. 11, 1781—

*Tobias Wynkoop, j.m., and Jannetje Schoonmaker.

Apr. 8, 1781—

*Hendrick Steenberg, j.m., and Annatje Schaver, j.d., both of Ulster county.

May 16, 1781—

Elias Osterhoudt, j.m., and Catherine Carl, both of Ulster county.

Jun. 14, 1781—

*Petrus Winne, junr., j.m., and Sarah Wolven both of Ulster county.

Jun. 14, 1781—

*Samuel Schoonmaker, j.m., and Elizabeth Thompson, j.d., of New York.

June 30, 1781—

*Teunis Osterhoudt, j.m., and Marytie Low, j.d., both of Ulster county.

Aug. 9, 1781—

*Hans Frans, j.m., and Catherine Whitaker, j.d., both of Ulster county.

Sept. 23, 1781—

Cornelis Ebberson, j.m., and Grietje Hendricks both of Albany county.

Sept. 30, 1781—

Johannes Mirakel, widower, and Grietje Winne, j.d., both of Ulster county.

Oct. 13, 1781—

Cornelis Langendyck, j.m., and Joanna Wolven, j.d., both of Ulster county.

Oct. 27, 1781—

*Johannes de Wit, j.m., and Annatie Snyder both of Ulster county.

Jan. 10, 1782—

*Daniel Polemus, j.m., and Annatje Myer, j.d., both of Ulster county.

Jan. 23, 1782—

*William Teed, j.m., of Germany and Marytie Brink, j.d., of Ulster county.

Feb. 17, 1782—

*John van Leuven, j.m., and Rachel deWitt, j.d., both of Ulster county.

Apr. 14, 1782—

Jacob Barckman of Ireland and Rachel Snyder of Ulster county.

Apr. 28, 1782—

*Jan Brink, j.m., and Catherine Hommel, j.d., both of Ulster county.

May 20, 1782—

*Conrad Fiero, j.m., of Germany and Annatje Rightmyer, j.d., of Ulster county.

May 20, 1782—

Zacharias Snyder, junr., j.m., of Ulster county and Catherine La Ruwe, j.d., of Albany county.

June 9, 1782—

*Hiskia van Orden, widower and Elizabeth van Vegten both of Albany county.

June 16, 1782—

William Rightmyer, j.m., of Ulster county and Debora Fiero, j.d., of Albany county.

Jul. 2, 1782—

Cobus Cargen, j.m., of Ulster county and Annatje Leeman, j.d., of Albany county.

Aug. 9, 1782—

*Solomon Schut, j.m., and Annatje York, j.d., both of Ulster county.

- Sept. 12, 1782—
*Hiskia du Bois, junr., j.m., and Martje Maurits, j.d., both of Ulster county.
- Sept. 29, 1782—
*Petrus Emrich, j.m., of Ulster county and Martje Jong, j.d., of Albany county.
- Oct. 13, 1782—
*Barent Staats Salisbury, j.m., and Sara Du Bois, j.d., both of Albany county.
- Nov. 14, 1782—
*Petrus Fiero and Maria Post both of Ulster county.
- Nov. 17, 1782—
*Jan Freligh, j.m., and Maria Rowe, j.d., both of Ulster county.
- Dec. 19, 1782—
*Charles Means, j.m., of Philadelphia and Annatje Bakker, j.d., of Ulster county.
- Jan. 31, 1783—
*Gerrit Constapel, j.m., of Hurley and Celia Ellen of Ulster county.
- Feb. 9, 1783—
David Fraer, j.m., of Nobletown and Trytie Horenbeck of Catskill.
- Feb. 13, 1783—
*Teunis Meyer and Cornelia Legg both of Ulster County.
- Feb. 18, 1783—
*Hermanus Johannes Russ, j.m., of Albany county and Rachel Rightmyer, j.d., of Ulster county.
- Feb. 20, 1783—
*James Ransom, j.m., of New England and Maria Langendyck, j.d., of Ulster county.
- Apr. 13, 1783—
*Tjerk Schoonmaker, j.m., and Jane Breedsteed, j.d., both of Ulster county.
- May 8, 1783—
*Adam Brink and Catherine Snyder both of Ulster county.
- June 9, 1783—
*Thomas Harret, j.m., of Ireland and Catherine Paarse, j.d., of Albany county.
- Jul. 6, 1783—
*Jan L. DeWitt, j.m., and Maria Breedseed, j.d., both of Ulster county.
- Aug. 14, 1783—
Josias Snyder, j.m., and Margriet Hommel, j.d., both of Ulster county.
- Sept. 3, 1783—
*Martinus Post, j.m., and Polly Post, j.d., both of Ulster county.
- Sept. 25, 1783—
*Jacob Streeble, j.m., and Maria Smit, j.d., both of Albany county.
- Nov. 21, 1783—
Armout Valk, j.m., and Catherine Short, j.d., both of Ulster county.
- Nov. 27, 1783—
*Martinus Snyder, j.m., and Tryntie Newkerk, j.d., both of Ulster county.
- Nov. 27, 1783—
*Frederick Eygener, junr., j.m., of Ulster county and Elizabeth Bartlomeus, j.d., of Albany county.
- Feb. 19, 1784—
*Hendrick Smit, j.m., and Anna Hock, widow, both of Albany county.
- Feb. 19, 1784—
*Abram Fiero, j.m., and Sara Rightmyer, j.d., both of Ulster county.
- Feb. 25, 1784—
*Petrus Wynkoop, j.m., and Helena Beer, j.d., both of Kingston.
- Jul. 27, 1784—
*Wilhelmus France, j.m., and Annatje Brink, j.d., both of Ulster county.
- Aug. 8, 1784—
*Tjerk Burhans, j.m., and Catharine Dederick, j.d., both of Ulster county.
- Aug. 9, 1784—
Jacob Heylfoos, j.m., of Germany and Ester Bayard, widow, born at sea, residing in Ulster county.
- Aug. 15, 1784—
*Pieter van Orden, j.m., and Neeltje Demond, j.d., both of Albany county.
- Sept. 15, 1784—
*Valentyn Fiero Trompou, j.m., and Neeltje Eligh, j.d., both of Ulster County. (The grave-stone of Valentyn Trompou and his wife are in a little family cemetery in the settlement of Asbury, town of Saugerties.) L. J. R.
- Oct. 31, 1784—
Hermanus Dederick, j.m., and Neeltje Schoonmaker, j.d., both of Ulster county.
- Oct. 31, 1784—
*John Wolven, j.m., of Ulster county and Regina Kerrenrick, j.d., of Rhinebeck.
- Jan. 20, 1785—
*Jan W. Burhans, j.m., and Catherine Post, j.d., both of Ulster county.
- Feb. 13, 1785—
*Thomas Hermit, widower, of Ireland, and Catherine DeMond, j.d., of Kingston.
- Feb. 27, 1785—
*Jacobus DuBois, j.m., and Martje Roos, j.d., both of Ulster county.
- Mar. 20, 1785—
*Jacobus Rowe, j.m., of Albany county and Anntje Leeman, j.d., of Albany county.
- May 19, —
*Isaak Snyder, j.m., and Susannah Kern, j.d., both born and residing in Ulster county.
- June 12, 1785—
*Samuel Post, j.m., and Geertruy Schoonmaker, j.d., both born and residing in Ulster county.
- June 19, 1785—
Pieter Margerson, j.m., of New York and Tryntje Roos, j.d., of Ulster county.
- July 31, 1785—
*Petrus A. Winne, widower, and Catharina Burhans, j.d., both of Ulster county.
- Aug. 23, 1785—
Andrew Leeman, j.m., of Kiskatom and Charity Allen, j.d., of the Nine Partners, Dutchess county.
- Aug. 25, 1785—
Friend Baten, j.m., and Anny Herrington from New England, residing at Kiskatom.
- Sept. 11, 1785—
*Alexander McKenzie, j.m., of Albany county and Catharine Post, j.d., of Ulster county.

Footnote—Names marked with asterisk are in Roberts' "New York in the Revolution."

Deaths of Revolutionary Soldiers

Copied from the "American Advocate."

Printed in Hallowell, Maine, 1810-1827, also from other Maine Papers.

JESSICA J. HASKELL

1814.

Roxbury, William Heath, 77.
Jay, Oliver Fenno, 57.

1815.

Pennsylvania, Hon. John Whitehouse, 94.
Virginia, Col. Wm. Skipworth.

1818.

Starks, John Dutton.
South Berwick, Capt. Nathaniel Nayson, 64.
Winslow, Col. Joseph Hayden, 84.
Winslow, Maj. Joshua Heath, 74.
Westbrook, Nathaniel Wilson.
Westbrook, James Waugh.

1819.

Philadelphia, Dr. John Lehman, 69.
North Carolina, James Houston, 72.
Washington, Col. Nicholas Loud.
New Jersey, Hon. John Facherand Grunske.
Ballstown, N. Y., Capt. John Skinner, 86.
Newark, N. J., Hon. Elias Boudinot, 71.
Bingham, Joseph Adams.
Bath, Samuel Adams, Surgeon.
Augusta, Capt. William Briggs.
Leeds, Richard Creech.
Kingfield, Nathaniel Chasman.
Farmington, Bunker Clark.
Canaan, Jonathan Greenough.
Winthrop, David Foster.
Winthrop, William Gaitskill.
Green, William Harridan.
Nobleborough, William Hall.
Farmington, Thomas Johnson.
Vasselboro, John Marchant.
Jay, Josiah Mitchell.
Gardiner, Daniel Meader.
Bowdoin, George Ridley.
Unity, Francis Souce.
Vienna, James Wells.
Hallowell, John Wingate, Surgeon.
Litchfield, Thomas Bougee, Lieutenant.

1820.

Newburyport, William Ellery, 91.
Mt. Vernon, Jonathan Conant, 83.
Salem, Joseph Mansfield, 77.
Gray, Capt. James Doughty, 67.
Kittery, Mark Adams, 85.
Hallowell, Philip Davenport.
Corinth, David Barker, 67.
Madison, Capt. Thomas McLaughlin, 88.

1821.

Springfield, Penn., Col. Samuel Achley.
Hartford, Conn., Capt. Charles Miller, 79.

Ontario, N. Y., David Chamberlain.
Dracut, Mass., Joseph Bradley Varnum, 71.
Marblehead, Benj. Dennis, 86.

1822.

Boston, Joshua Hardy, 68, Drum Major.
Cambridge, Gen. Moses Porter, 66.
Beverly, Col. John Frasar, 67.
Buxton, Capt. John Lane, 88.

1823.

Bangor, Capt. Samuel Thorns, 80.
Rowley, Rufus Wheeler, 83.
Lexington, Ruben Lock, 78.
Hallowell, Enoch Crowell, 64.
Newburyport, John Lathom, 75.
Concord, N. H., Richard Hesbert, 94.
Weymouth, Mass., Regemelic Cushman, 77.
Hebron, Jeremiah Hodgden, 90.
Portland, Captain David Cook, 72.

1824.

New Portland, Bartholomew Stevens, 73.
Kittery, Edmund Hutchinson.
Brunswick, Thomas Pool, 68.
Bucksport, Capt. Ebenezer Buck, 76.
Woolwich, Capt. James Kennedy, 73.
Hallowell, Dr. Benjamin Page, born in Kensington, N. H.
Eastport, Capt. Thomas Lincoln, 80. Formerly of Scituate, Mass.

1825.

Wells Chase, Chester, N. H., 87.
Thomas Bayley, Newburyport, 83. With John Paul Jones.
Stephen Edwards, 73. Buxton.
Capt. John Hayward, 85. Bridgton.
Thomas Kinne, Hallowell, 65.
Freeman, Israel Haskell, 60.
Solon, David Chace, 84. Formerly of Norridgewock.
Livermore, Samuel Foster, 82. One of the first settlers of Winthrop.
Kennebunk, Moses Drown, 79.
Phitsburg, May 8, Joshua Whitham.
Paris, Joseph Chesley, 85.
Wilton, May 2, Capt. William Walker, 82 (b.) Billerica, Mass.
Dover, Zachariah Longley, 75.
New Sharon, Thomas Gordon, 87.
Athens, Col. Jonathan Kinsman, 75. Formerly of Ipswich.
Norridgewock, Moriah Gould, 71.

1826.

Pittston, Feb. 15, 1826, David Young, 73.
Gardiner, March 14, 1826, James McCausland, 66.

Lubec, Col. Lemuel Trescott, 75.
 Lexington, Ebenezer Munroe, 83.
 Hallowell, Shubail Hinkley, 90.
 Pawlit, Vt., Gideon Adams.
 Eastport, Henry Wardle, 69.
 Garham, Eli Webb, 89.

1827.

Chelsea, Vt. Col. Frye Bayley, 78.
 Mason, N. H., Thomas Tarbell, 77.
 Bowdoinham, Capt. Samuel Cunningham, 89.
 Scituate, James Barrell, 100.
 Malden, Col. John Hopkins, 85.
 Roxbury, Mass., Francis Blanchard, 72.
 Hiram, Me., John Watson.
 Hallowell, James Flemming, 106.
 Dover, Capt. William Twombly, 70.
 Portsmouth, John Payne, 77.
 Union, Col., John Gleeson, 82. Formerly of Framingham, Mass.
 Brewer, Doctor Elisha Skinner, 73. Formerly of Mansfield, Mass.
 Otisfield, Daniel Sergeant, 79. With John Paul Jones, and also in the army.
 Augusta, Dec., 1827, Jeremiah Crommett, 85.

1828.

Readfield, Moses White, 77.
 Augusta, David Boulton, 67.
 Becket, Sylvanin Snow, 97.
 Northport, Maj. Ebenezer Frye, 84.
 Dearborn, John Rankins, 83.
 Lee, Mass., Joseph Whiton, 69.
 Exeter, John Taylor Gilman, 75.
 New Vineyard, Nov. 13, Nathaniel Daggett, 73.
 Castleton, Vt., Jerusha Woods, 78.
 Lewiston, Sept. 25, Benjamin More, 93. Formerly of Haverill, Mass.
 Marblehead, Capt. John Woodside, 69.
 Auburn, N. Y., John Bogart, 77. Residence, Ohio.
 Sullivan, Oct. 18, 1828, Francis Salter, 86. Formerly of Marblehead.
 Buxton, Eben Redlon, 75.
 Wareham, Francis Bent, 75.
 East Machias, William Simpson, 64. From New Hampshire.

1829.

Rowley, Moody Spoffard, 84.
 Boxford, Lieut. Ebenezer Peabody, 87.
 Concord, Jonathan Curtis, 71.
 Bath, N. H., Timothy Hubbard, 71.
 Newburyport, Daniel Somerby, 72.
 Brunswick, Luke Nickerson, 87.
 Freeport, Henchman Sylvesta, 71.
 Warren, N. H., Joseph Burke, 71.
 Middleton, N. H., George Roberts, 74.
 Salem, Mass., Joshua Carr, 77.
 East Sudbury, Mass., William Bent, 89.
 Calais, James Keith.
 Attleboro, Mass., John Chapman, 70.
 Sunkhaze, Samuel Baily, 73.
 Breton, Mass., Jonathan Houghton, 91.
 Arlisle, Samuel Heald, 89.
 Lexington, Nathan Munroe, 83.

Middlebury, N. Y., Michael Wilson, 98, born Feb. 22, in Wrentham, Mass.
 Leicester, Mass., Joseph Barr, 75.
 Brunswick, Wm. Stanford, 77.
 New Hartford, N. Y., Jedediah Sanger of Sherburne, Mass.
 Nantucket, Benjamin Walcott, 74.
 Norway, N. Y., Seth Smith, 94, officer of Suffield, Conn.
 Cumberland, Benjamin Sanborn, 82.
 Danville, Vt., Silas Gorham, 64.
 Whittington, Vt., Edward Bennin, 83.
 Plaistow, N. H., Joseph Welsh, 96.
 Malden, Mass., Samuel Brown, 74.
 Duxbury, Mass., Sylvanus Drew, Capt.
 Augusta, Henry MacCausland, 70.
 Holmer Hole, Mass., Theodorus Parsons, 73.
 Middleton, N. H., Col. Benjamin Peabody, 88.
 Hingham, Mass., Melzar Dunbar, 73.
 Opawick, Mass., Col. Joseph Hodgkins, 83.
 Hillsborough, N. H., Zachariah Robbins, 73.
 Middlebury, Vt., Col. John Chipman, 87.
 Chazy, N. Y., Roswell Hopkins, 72.
 Kingston, R. I., Jeremiah Nines, 80.
 Lancaster, Mass., Haran Eazer, 66.
 Petersham, Zarah Houghton, 79.
 Athol, William Lewis, 66.
 Eden, Joseph Mayo, 85.
 Belfast, Robert Patterson, 89. One of the first settlers of that town before the Revolution.
 Boston, John Coffin Jones, 82.
 Keene, N. H., Noah Cook, 80.
 Keene, N. H., Daniel Ingersoll, 78.
 Washington City, Richard Stevens.
 Albermarle Co., Va., John Fogg, 91.
 Hillsborough, N. H., Gridley Jackson, 102.
 Scoharie, N. Y., Peter Swart, 77.
 Kent Co., Md., Philip Reed.
 Bangor, Jesse Smith, 70.
 Hiram, Peleg Wadsworth, 81.
 Boston, Patrick MacNamara, 87.
 Cherryfield, N. C., Capt. Alexander Irwin, 81.
 York District, S. C., Thomas Carroll, 91.
 North Carolina, John H. Grave, Capt., 82.
 Fall River, Benjamin Brayton, 73.
 Vershire, Vt., Charles Huntoon, 72.
 Scituate, Mass., John Elliot, 100.
 Pembroke, John Parker, 76.

1830.

Bristol, Patrick MacMurphy, 92.
 Temple, Zebulon True, 64.
 Wayne, Isaac Billington, 73. Formerly of Middleboro.
 Litchfield, James Lord, 92.
 Hallowell, John Couch, 67.
 N. Y., Col. Richard Platt, 75.
 Readfield, March 18, William Hankerson, 75.
 Worthington, Samuel Buffington, 76.
 Hillsborough, N. H., William Tagget, 78.
 Rumford, Moses Kimball, 81.
 Boston, Daniel Cobb, 81.
 Buxton, Jabez Lane, 87.
 Buxton, James Russell, 77.
 Minot, Israel Baily of Hebron, 70.
 Dresden, John Polerezsky, 80.
 Limerick, John Folsom, 76.
 Portsmouth, N. H., Maj. Eligah Hall, 87.

Charlestown, Mass., Ammi Cutter, 78.
Lexington, Isaac Hastings, 74.
Lynn, Donald MacDonald, 108.
Union, Joel Adams, 77.
Alna, John Trevett of Wiscasset, 79.
Cornville, Noah Marsh, 75.
North Yarmouth, Nathan Johnson, 87.
Alna, Joseph Hilton, 73.

1831.

Hallowell, David Philbrook, 91.
Portland, Samuel Freeman, 88.
Jersey City, N. J., Richard Varick, 79.
Gardiner, Michael Tappan.
Augusta, Shubael Wicksom, 78.
Mercer, Benjamin Baxter, 74.

1832.

Hallowell, Henry Mellus, 80. A survivor of the Boston Tea Party.
Belfast, William Cunningham, 93.
Solon, March 8, Jonathan Bosworth, 75.
Hallowell, Elisha Nye, 88.
Monmouth, Nathaniel Smith, 75.
"Maine Free Press" printed at Hallowell.

1831.

Newbury, William Belknap, 81.
Rowley, Nathaniel Johnson, 78.
Worcester, William Warren, 80.
Hollis, Rev. Simon Lake, 79.
Parsonfield, Major Samuel Pease, 77.
Worcester, Capt. Slater, 72. One of the persons in the Boston Tea Party.
Nobleboro, Jeremiah Chamberlain, 72.
Montville, Zeburd Foster.
Sumner, Joshua Churchill, 92.
Gloucester, Richard Herrick, 87.
Lisbon, Capt. Abraham Whitney, 78.
Biddiford, Lieut. Daniel Tarbox, 92.

1832.

Sidney, March 15, Jeremiah Thayer, 74. Wife died at 74, March 9.
Kittery, Richard Ingersoll.
Kingfield, David Wyman, 74.
Hallowell, Richard Dummer, 75.
Raymond, Wm. Farrington.
Jefferson, James Frye, 71.
Philips, Micah Whitney, 78.
Portland, Lewis Shepard, 82.

1833.

Scarborough, John Waterhouse, 74.
Alfred, Daniel Sally, 89. Formerly of Norridgewock.
Augusta, Saleb Gordon, 80.
Bristol, James Loughton, 92.
Norridgewock, Charles Witherell, 67. Formerly of Pepperell, Mass.
Buckfield, Nathaniel Leonard, 81. Formerly of Middleboro.
West Gardiner, John Edwards, 82.
Livermore, Ichabod Benson, 77.
Albion, John Marble, 78.

Portland, Isaac Lane of Hollis, 69.
Vassalboro, Josiah French, 92. Originally of Dunstable, N. H. 60 years in Winthrop.
Gardiner, Ebenezer Byram, 79.
Bowman's Point, Hallowell, Gideon Glidden, 56.
Bingham, Moses Chamberlain, 72.
Hallowell, Dec. 17, Benj. White, 77, from Rosbury, Mass.

1834.

Winthrop, John Wadsworth, 71.
China, William Allen, 78.
Strong, Jacob Fish, 83. Formerly of Kingston, N. H.
Abingdon, Mass., Maj. Luke North, 76.
Windsor, John Lynn, 79.
Farmington, Capt. Jonathan Cushman, 79. Formerly of New Bedford.
Near Tallahassee, Fla., Gen. Ebenezer Huntington, 80.
Jay, Edward Richardson, 86.
Norridgewock, Peter Gilman, 82.
Vassalboro, March 23, Daniel Whitehouse, 80.
Hancock, Elijah Stralton, 72.
Readfield, Thomas Stone, 83. Formerly of Southboro.
Hope, Thomas Jones, 90.
Bristol, Robert Sprout, 81.

1835.

Hallowell, May 29, John Rice, 76. Of Bristol, England.
Leeds, Benjamin Woodman, 81.
Readfield, Thomas Neal, 83.
Waterville, John Davis.
Gardiner, Hugh Cox, 76.
Litchfield, Capt. Samuel Odiorne, 78.
Readfield, Nov. 20, John Coombs, 76. Formerly of Martha's Vineyard.
Farmington, Ebenezer Sweet, 96.

1836.

Georgetown, Daniel McMahon, 85.
Buckfield, Enoch Hull, 72.
Oxford, Joseph Perkins, 81.
Winslow, Abraham Southard, 79.
Andover, Isaac Abbot, 91.
Fairfield, Noah Burrill, 77.
"Maine Cultivator and Hallowell Weekly Gazette."

1839.

Portland, Joel Milliken, 94.
Whitefield, Capt. Samuel Carleton, 85.

1840.

Wiscasset, Morril Hilton, 85.
Fayette, Capt. Edward True, 86.
Thomaston, Mai. Otis Robbins, 82.
Augusta, Wm. Dorr, 84.
Westminster, Mass., Abijah Ward.
Camden, Simeon Tyler, 86.
Winthrop, Asa Robbins, 81. Came in 1781 from Walpole, Mass.

1841.

Standish, Peliah MacDonald, 87.
 Prospect, Moses Smith, 81.
 Hallowell, Samuel Prescott, 82. Formerly of
 New Sharon.
 Raynham, Mass., Israel Washburn, 86. Children
 in Oxford County.
 Fayette, Wm. Raymond, 90.
 Readfield, Wm. Vance, 82. On the Arnold
 Expedition.
 Woolwich, Joseph Wright, 76.
 Thomaston, Wm. Folsom, 88-7.

1842.

Cape Elizabeth, John Stanford, 73.
 Union, Amos Jones, 80.
 Bangor, Gen. John Blake, 87.
 Union, Matthew Foster, 80.
 Brunswick, Col. Charles Thomas, 84.
 South Bridgton, Sept. 18, Thomas Lermond.
 Worcester, Mass., Frost Rockwoods, 87.
 Salem, John Albree, 85.
 Fayette, Capt. Sylvester Jones, 82.
 East Bridgewater, Nathan Alden, in 92d year.
 Starks, Peter Holbrook, 88.
 Unity, Amos Jones, 80.
 Unity, Mathew Fowler, 80.
 Windsor, Simon Palmer, 82.
 Litchfield, June 8, Andrew Brown, 80. Formerly
 of Kennebunk.
 Starks, Wm. Young, 88-9-5.
 West Gardiner, William Fuller, 82.

1843.

Winthrop, Nathaniel Lovering, 79. Formerly of
 Exeter, N. H.
 Albion, William Morrison, 86.
 West Poland, Nov. 27, John Bragdon, 84.
 Deer Isle, Judah Cone, 89.
 Guilford, Consider Glass, 83.
 Mt. Vernon, Saban Smith, 84.
 Starks, April 4, David Sterry, 88-9.
 Waldoboro, Benjamin Wellman, 92.
 Waldoboro, John Creamer, 83.
 Strong, Eliab Eaton, 80.
 Canton, Mass., Israel Baily, 96. Father of Hon.
 John Baily, representative to congress.
 Pelham, N. H., July 7, Ithamar Beard, 79.
 Mt. Vernon, Aug. 12, Lieut. Joser Ladd. About
 80.
 Livermore, July 23, Ithamar Farrington, 87.
 Buckfield, July 26, Thadious Pratt, 88.
 Winthrop, July 20, Capt. John Kezar.
 Woodbury Forest, Madison Co., Va., Gen. W.
 Madison, 82.
 Fryburg, Jonathan Gammage, 89. Formerly of
 Cambridge.
 Mansfield, Conn., Sylvannia Conant, 92.
 Lewiston, Robert Anderson, 87-5.
 Hancock, N. H., Sept. 15, Oliver Lawrence, 87,
 Hollis.
 Freeport, 6d. 4. David Dennison, 83.
 Bowdoin, Stephen Rideout, 84.
 Stow, Mass., Nov. 23, Abraham Whitcomb, 85-2-5.
 Epping, N. H., Dec. 21, Lieut. Zebulow Dow, 88.
 Bowdoin, Thomas Brimjion, 89.

Auburn, Israel Snow, 92.
 Waterville, Richard Sweetser, 94.
 Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y., Jan. 14. Gen.
 Jacob Morris, 69.
 Hallowell, William W. Reed of Dixmont, 77 yrs.,
 4 mos., 22 days.
 Near Kaskaska, Ill., Jan. 16, 1844.
 John Stufflebean, 110 yrs., 11 mos., 1 day.
 Kennebunk, Benjamin Crane. Formerly of Som-
 ersworth, N. H., 100 yrs.
 Thomaston, Josiah Haskell, 84.
 Bangor, Park Holland, 91.
 Mercer, Nathaniel Farnham, 89.
 Salem, Mass., Capt. Jesse Smith, 80. Last of
 Washington's Life Guards.
 Coventry, Conn., Ashur Wright, 90.
 Warren, Capt. Willing Blake, 82.
 Rome, Aug. 30, Joseph Hall, 89.
 Brunswick, Thomas Crowell of Ireland, 90.
 Otisfield, Dec. 2, Jonathan Britton.

1845.

Wiscasset, John William, 84.
 Harpswell, Jan. 20, Levi Dingley, 89.
 Scarboro, Capt. James Small, 80.
 Farmington, Nathan Hawes, 85.
 Industry, Daniel Collins, 89.
 Hallowell, Nathaniel Rollins, 84.
 Waterville, Asa Redington, 83.
 Keene, N. H., David Carpenter, 86.
 Cumberland, Thomas Pride, 80.
 Corinna, Josiah Harmen, 82.
 Burrillville, R. I., July 4, Elisha Sayer, 83.
 Thomaston, David Kellar, 81.
 Freeport, James Bibber, 89.
 Chesterville, Dummer Sewall, 85.
 Greene, George Berry, 91.
 Starks, John Greenleaf, 90 yrs., 7 mos. Formerly
 of Wiscasset.
 Sumner, Charles Lord, 88.
 Augusta, Seth Pitts, 90 yrs., 6 mos.
 Dead River, June 25, Jedediah White, 86.
 Newburyport, Mass., Moses Davenport, 89.
 Richmond, Joseph Lancaster, 87 yrs., 6 mos.
 Formerly of Durham.
 Gardiner, Nov. 17, John Lowell, 89.
 Nobleboro, Andres Knowlton, 95.
 Burnham, Asa Caswell, 83.
 Mt. Vernon, Samuel Pool, 85.

1847.

Pittston, David Moers, 89.
 Waterville, Alisha Hallett, 90.
 Fayette, Philip Morse, 91.
 Wiscasset, Dec. 9, Nathaniel Norton.
 Orono, Paul Dudley of Milford. A native of Rox-
 bury, Mass.
 Vassalboro, Amos Childs, 83. Formerly of
 Waterboro.
 Augusta, Rev. Asa Wilbur, 87.
 Newcastle, Aug. 24, Captain Ephraim Taylor, 89.
 Camden, Aug. 18, Hon. Benjamin J. Porter, 84.
 Augusta, Jacob Morse, 93. Formerly of N. H.
 Wells, Samuel M. Jeffres.
 Waterville, Manvah Crowell.

West Waterville, Thomas Stevens, 89-2. Formerly of Boothbay.

Palermo, May 15, William Davis, 97. Formerly from Berwick.

1848.

Winthrop, Jan. 5, Daniel Allen, 93.

Livermore Falls, Rev. Robert Low, 88 yrs., 3 mos.

Augusta, George Reed, 87.

Durham, Feb. 4, Elisha Stitson, 89.

Durham, May 15, Jasid Smith, 85.

Livermore, April 13, Elijah Stevens, 83.

Fayette, June 26, Asa Hutchinson, 87. Formerly of Amherst, N. H.

Fayette, James Young, 89.

Etna, Capt. Thomas Means, 94.

Gardiner, Nov. 28, Asa Blanchard, 79.

Gardiner, Joseph Collins, 89.

1849.

Augusta, William Storer, 80.

Bangor, Jan. 6, Stephen Holman.

Richmond, April 20, Josiah Gorham, 83.

Salem, April 25, Rev. Hezekiah Packard. Formerly of Wiscasset, 87 yrs., 4 mos.

Brunswick, May 28, Philip Owen, B., Portland, Feb. 14, 1756.

1850.

Bath, Joseph Pulcifer, 80.

Wiscasset, Ezekiel Avery, 96.

Lewiston, Loved Lincoln, 95.

Hallowell, June 12, 1850.

Israel Hutchinson, 83 yrs., 3 mos. Born in Amherst, N. H., Mar. 3, 1765. He married in 1791, Jane Doak. He has rather an extended obituary for the period. In it his wife is mentioned as being in her 82nd yr. M. C., June 22, 1850.

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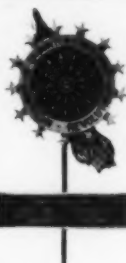
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